Monday
21st March, 1949

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Official Report

Volume III, 1949

(18th March to 7th April, 1949)

Fourth Session

OF THE

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

1949

Preservation Unit
Fumigated
On 17.8.83
Parliament Library

CONTENTS

Volume III—18th March to 7th April, 1949

	Pages
FRIDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers . .	1605—59
Unstarred Question and Answer . .	1659
SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1949—	
Declaration by Members . . .	1661
Starred Questions and Answers .	1661—88
Unstarred Questions and Answers .	1688—90
Short Notice Questions and Answers	1690—93
MONDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers . . .	1695—1726
Postponed Starred Questions and Answers .	1727
Unstarred Questions and Answers . . .	1727—32
Short Notice Questions and Answers . .	1733—34
TUESDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers .	1735—67
Unstarred Questions and Answers .	1767—68
WEDNESDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers .	1769—92
Unstarred Questions and Answers .	1792—94
Short Notice Question and Answer	1795—96
THURSDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers . .	1797—1831
Unstarred Questions and Answers . .	1831—34
Short Notice Question and Answer . .	1834—35
FRIDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers	1837—80
MONDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers . .	1881—1907
Unstarred Question and Answer . .	1907—08
TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers .	1909—42
Unstarred Questions and Answers .	1942—43
WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers	1945—91
Unstarred Question and Answer	1991—92
THURSDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers .	1993—2017
Unstarred Question and Answer .	2017—18
FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers .	2019—59
Unstarred Questions and Answers .	2059
MONDAY, 4TH APRIL, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers . .	2061—2100
Unstarred Questions and Answers . .	2100—08

TUESDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1949—

Starred Questions and Answers	2109—23, 2126—64
Repetition of Questions involving enormous labour in preparation of answers	2124—25
Postponed Starred Question and Answer	2165
Unstarred Questions and Answers	2165—75

WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1949—

Starred Questions and Answers	2177—2224
Unstarred Questions and Answers	2225

THURSDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1949—

Starred Questions and Answers	2227—62
Unstarred Question and Answer	2262—63
Statements laid on the Table	2263—77

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 21st March, 1949

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

STAFF OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DEFENCE) AND MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

*1236. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of staff employed in the Ministry of Finance (Defence) and the Military Accounts Department before the war and in the years 1946 and 1948?

(b) How many of these are Gazetted officers, how many non-gazetted and how many are class IV servants?

(c) Have Government taken steps to economise the establishment and if not, why not?

(d) Has the work after the war increased or decreased?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table giving the required information.

(c) Yes. Steps have been taken to reduce the establishment with the decrease in the work. The figures in the statement show that there has been marked reduction since the cessation of the war. Further reduction will be made as and when the volume of work further decreases.

(d) Since the cessation of the war the work has decreased as is reflected in the reduction in establishment.

STATEMENT.

(a)

	1939	1946	1948
Ministry of Finance (Defence)	179	656	
Military Accounts Department	4,097	35,605	11,945

(b)

Ministry of Finance (Defence)—

	Gazetted service	*Supdt. and Non-gazetted service*	*Class IV servants*	*Total*
1939	17	107	55	179
1946	55	428	173	656
1948	47	336	137	520

Military Accounts Department—

	Gazetted service	Non-gazetted service	Class IV servants	Total
1939	141	3,460	496	4,097
1946	1,066	31,059	3,481	35,606
1948	472	9,976	1,497	11,945

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, Sir, the total number of reduction of the staff?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Since 1946, there has been a reduction to the extent of about two third of the total, that is to say, from about 36,000, it has come down to 12,000 or 11,000.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether there has been any reduction after the partition?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: No; the figures that I have show the position now as compared with the cessation of hostilities in 1946.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: That means that there has been no reduction. May I know, Sir, after the partition?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: There has been very considerable reduction after making the fullest allowances for the partition.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Economy Committee has suggested further economy and retrenchment?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The honourable member must wait for that.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Has the strength of the officers come to the pre-war level, Sir?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: No. It has not come to the pre-war level for the obvious reason that the strength of the Accounts Staff is dependent on the strength of the Armed Forces. The honourable member will know the strength of our armed forces today including the non-combatants is about twice that it was in 1939 and that must necessarily make for the increase in the staff.

RECOVERY OF AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED TO PAKISTAN BY HYDERABAD AND JUNAGADH

*1237. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether any amounts. other than the Government of India Securities of the value of Rupees 20 crores transferred to Pakistan have been transferred or paid by the then Government of the Nizam to other persons and if so, what steps have been taken to recover the same?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There are certain other amounts also and appropriate steps are being taken in all these maters to safeguard the interests of the State.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any information to show how much was spent by the Nizam's Government on propaganda abroad, especially in the U. K. and U.S.A., contrary to the terms of the Stand-still agreement with the Union Government?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It is difficult to say how much money has been spent on propaganda, but if the honourable member wishes, enquiries will be made.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know if we can get any idea of the money illegally spent by the Laik Ali Ministry?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: All moneys have been spent illegally. There are three items. A sum of Rs. 2 crores and 85 lakhs is outstanding against the Agent-General of Hyderabad in Pakistan—Mr. Mushtak Ahmad Khan. There is another account, a sum of £8,000,000 placed at the disposal of Hyderabad Agent-General, Nawab Mir Nawaz Jung, in London. Out of this £1,007,940 have been unauthorizedly transferred to the account of High Commissioner for Pakistan in London. Then there is another amount of £4,11,065 transferred by the Hyderabad Agent General in London at the instance of Moin Nawaz Jang, Ex-Finance Minister, from the Chase National Bank of City of New York, London Branch to the joint account of Mr. Zahir Ahmad and Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung in the Barclay's Bank in London. Steps are being taken to recover the amounts according to legal advice.

Seth Govind Das: Are there no other amounts besides these, which the Honourable Minister has just stated?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There are no other amounts as far as can be ascertained.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are the Treasury accounts of the Nizam's Government secure in the hands of the present Military Administration?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: They are in the hands of the State Government, which is headed by the Military Government.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Have they been scrutinized, Sir?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Yes.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know if there are any entries of amounts paid to some of the press representatives who were *persona grata* with the Government at their headquarters at Delhi, and who were propagating the cause of the Nizam Government against the interests of India?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I cannot give the information off-hand, but if the honourable member wants it, an enquiry will be made.

Mr. Speaker: I may inform the honourable member that the same question been tabled by some other member.

Securities of Nawab of Junagadh

*1238. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what has become of the securities of the Nawab of Junagadh, frozen by the Government of India?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No securities of the Nawab of Junagadh have been frozen by the Government of India.

Facilities for Refugee Students

*1239. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of refugee students who have been provided with facilities for continuing their education?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): Information is available only for the Centrally Administered Areas of Delhi and Ajmer. In Delhi about 38,000 and in Ajmer 7,327 displaced students have been provided with facilities for continuing their studies.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: How many students have been put in colleges and schools in Delhi and whether they have been put in new buildings or on the shift system on the existing private colleges and schools?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have issued orders that Inter-University rules and the Pakistan University degrees be recognized by the Indian Universities?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I do not see how this question arises here.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister stated that in Delhi 38,000 and in Ajmer 7,327 displaced students have been provided with facilities. My point is how many of them have been rehabilitated and I want to know whether those who have obtained degrees from the Pakistan Universities are allowed entry into the Indian Universities.

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have already said that the answer is in the affirmative.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I ask whether the Madras University has refused to recognise the West Punjab University degree?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Government have no information.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Will the Honourable Minister enquire into this matter?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I enquire whether any students from Kashmir have been provided in the Centrally Administered Areas?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEE TEACHERS

***1240. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what is the total number of refugee teachers and how many have been rehabilitated?

(b) Has any amount been spent by Government on rehabilitation of teachers and if so, what is the amount so spent?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) According to the information supplied by the All-India Refugee Teachers' Association the total number of the refugee teachers is about 11,000, but this figure has not been verified. As regards the number of refugee teachers who have been rehabilitated, as per reports received from Provincial Governments, the total number of refugee teachers rehabilitated is 8,179. The actual number is expected to be higher as information from many of the privately managed schools has not been received.

(b) The amount spent on rehabilitation of teachers is inseparable from that on rehabilitation of students. Government have no information with regard to the amount spent by the Provincial Governments on this account. In the Centrally Administered Areas of Delhi and Ajmer, Government have, so far, spent Rs. 6,14,252.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the 8,179 teachers who have been rehabilitated are in Delhi or in the Provinces?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: The figure is for the Provinces and Delhi.

Shri H. V. Kamath: While providing for these teachers in schools, is it a fact that their past service was not taken into consideration?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Their past services were taken into consideration.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: Does the figure of teachers given include the teachers from Eastern Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Does the figure include the teachers of local bodies and municipal boards in Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: Is it the duty of the Provincial Governments or of the Centre to rehabilitate the teachers from Eastern Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: It is the duty primarily of the Provincial Governments, but the Central Government can also give advice.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is it a fact that in fixing the salaries of these teachers proper regard has not been had in the Delhi province for their past service and experience as was promised by the Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: As far as possible, it has been done.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Are the Government aware that in the Province of Delhi the refugees from Western Pakistan have not been given their salaries according to the past service, etc?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Is it a fact that they are not getting their salaries on that basis?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have said, as far as possible it is being done.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that at the last Inter-Dominion Conference the question of recovering from Pakistan the arrears of salaries, Provident Fund amounts was considered?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I should like to have notice.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: With reference to the answer given that, out of the 11,000 teachers, 8,179 have been rehabilitated, may I know what steps are being taken to rehabilitate the remainder?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: All possible steps are being taken.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are the Government aware that arrears of salaries and Provident Fund amounts are due from Pakistan to these teachers who have come over to India?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: My question was not answered.

Mr. Speaker: The reply was that all possible steps are being taken.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Have the Provincial Governments been written to absorb them?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: The Provincial Governments have been requested to rehabilitate them as far as possible and they are doing so.

Regularisation of Inter-State Customs Policy

*1241. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of customs barriers between state and state and state and province in the Indian Union; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to take any steps to regularise the inter-state customs policy?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). Yes. But internal customs barriers of the kind referred to have already been abolished in respect of States whose administration have either been taken over directly by the Government of India or integrated with Provincial Administrations in India; and as regards States whose administrations have been integrated into Unions, all internal or inter-State customs barriers as between the covenanting States, have also been abolished.

The problem of the remaining internal customs barriers between States, Unions, and the Provinces of India is the subject of enquiry by the Committee on Financial integration of the States and Unions. Its report is awaited.

Seth Govind Das: By what time is it expected that the report of this Committee will be available?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The report is expected to be with the Government in about a couple of months.

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya: Do the Government propose to advise the States to so arrange their customs policy as to eliminate all internal customs within a few years, and bring States and Unions within one All-India customs Scheme?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The answer says that internal customs barriers have been abolished in respect of States whose administration have either been taken over directly by the Government of India or integrated with Provincial Administrations in India; and that as regards States whose administrations have been integrated into Unions, all internal or inter-State customs barriers as between the covenanting States have also been abolished. As regards the rest, the removal of the barriers depends upon the report awaited.

INCREASE IN CRIME IN DELHI

***1242. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a steep increase in the number of crimes committed in Delhi?

(b) What are the comparative figures of crime for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(c) What steps are being taken to minimise these crimes?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). The following figures for the last three years show that crime has increased in Delhi:

1946	7,384
1947	8,226
1948	11,940

(c) A special staff has been formed for tracing dangerous criminals and a drive has been undertaken for rounding up bad characters. A thorough check up is being made of criminals and bad characters who arrived with the refugees here and about whose antecedents no previous information was available. Patrolling by Police officers and men at night has been intensified.

Seth Govind Das: Is the reason for this increase in crime is the increase in population or any other?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The figures furnished are likely to give a wrong impression. I should like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that a large part of the increase is with regard to petty thefts and small crimes. With regard to more serious crimes, there has been a fall in number and I will give the House the figures with regard to these.

In 1946 the number of murders committed was 50, while in 1947, it was 254. In 1948 the number of murders committed was 71.

The number of dacoitics committed in 1946 was 11, in 1947 it was 39 and in 1948 it was 17.

Robbery cases in 1946 were 83, in 1947 there were 186, while in 1948 there were 109.

In the year 1946 the number of riots was 83, in 1947 it was 93 and in 1948 it was 67.

Burglaries or thefts committed in 1946 were 854, in 1947, 1,137 and in 1948, 1708.

So there was considerable increase in theft cases. The number of petty thefts was 2,541 in 1946, 3,579 in 1947 and 6,500 in 1948.

So in these petty offences there has been increase of a considerable nature. That is largely due to a large number of floating population that have come from outside without any means and some bad characters having come from the other parts of the country.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether these figures relate to the city of Delhi or to the Province of Delhi?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The Province.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know, Sir, whether with regard to the reply given to part (c) the co-operation of persons who have worked in those districts from where this floating population has come is being sought to keep an eye on those people who were under police surveillance there?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Both the Delhi and Punjab Government Police have been working in harmony and co-operation.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know in how many cases prosecutions have been launched and how many have resulted in acquittals and how many in convictions?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I cannot give the figures as to how many cases have been prosecuted or have been under prosecution, but if these figures are required, they could be obtained.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether any police force is increased to detect these cases?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Oh, yes. The police force is being increased.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Has the number of crimes risen only in such particular localities where there has been an exchange of population or it is a uniform rise in the whole of the country?

Mr. Frank Anthony: This is only with regard to Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: He means the whole of the province or any particular parts in which there is an increase in the population.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No particular locality, wherever property is available, there is theft.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know whether the numbers given for the year 1947 include cases that occurred in connection with communal disturbances also?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Communal? Except riots, there are no communal cases.

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya: Does the Honourable Minister know that some thefts have been committed in the M.L.A. quarters also?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I have no information.

COMMUNISTS DETAINED BY GOVERNMENT

*1243. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of Communists detained under orders of the Government of India?

(b) Is there a periodical survey of these cases?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Seventeen.

(b) Yes.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are these persons, who have been arrested and detained, members of the Communist Party of India or just so-called Communists?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Out of these 17 persons mentioned above, 2 persons are in Delhi and 14 are in Ajmer-Merwara. They are all supposed to be members of the Communist Party.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many have been convicted, if at all, for offences involving the use of violence or for incitement to violence?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: These figures are about detentions.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Yes, but how many have been convicted, if there are any figures?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: These are detenus, nobody is convicted.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are there any people convicted at all, apart from detenus?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: That is another question. The question referred to detenus, and I have given the figure of detenus, and I am sure that no one of them is convicted.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I have an idea as to the total number of such detenus in India?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I have no figures.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know if these detenus who are under detention in the Delhi province are being treated as political prisoners?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There is no class of political prisoners.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are they given the facilities of reading and writing and have they the access to newspapers?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Oh, yes.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have these detenus been informed of the grounds of their detention and are they permitted to make representations, if they desire to do so?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Oh, yes. They are permitted to make representations. They are careful about their rights.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are the families of these detenus given any separation allowances?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Well, in cases in which separation allowances are found necessary, they are given.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that quite a large number of persons who are on the "wanted" list have not so far been detained?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It is so.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether any persons were detained on grounds of suspicion and released afterwards?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Oh, yes. Some persons.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: How many Communists are still absconding, who are in the "wanted" list?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Their number is uncertain but as you will see the total number of detenus is only two in Delhi. There may be a few who are out and are wanted.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is it a fact that several of the prominent Communists in the several provinces are still underground?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: In the provinces? Yes. I have said so.

INSTALLATION OF NEW RADIO STATIONS

*1244. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what are the new Radio Stations proposed to be opened?

(b) What is the number of radio sets in each of the selected areas?

(c) How many rural public receiving sets are being installed in each of these areas?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) Attention of the honourable member is invited to reply given to part (a) of starred question No 154 on 4th February 1949. Three pilot stations yet to be opened are Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Calicut.

(b) As the record of licence figures is kept according to postal circles, it is not possible to give the number of sets in any selected area.

(c) Community receiving sets in rural areas are installed by the Provincial Governments and they have been urged to increase the same in those areas.

Seth Govind Das: Is the Honourable Minister aware that in certain stations the equipment is of very small size and of less power and is there any scheme of the Government before opening new stations to change these old equipments?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: The whole scheme is being worked out according to plan and wherever there are pilot stations, it is natural that the beginning is small, but according to plan they will be developed in due course.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Is the Government contemplating to open any radio stations in Indian States or Unions of States?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Since the States have come in, that question is before the Department and the States Ministry is also concerned in the matter.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know whether, when these new radio stations are being opened, they are being opened in places where the Central Radio Stations already exist and are not developed or they are opened in such places where these Radios could also be heard?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I just explained that it is according to some broad plan and according to that broad plan all areas are supposed to be covered, and therefore those which had not been covered, there it is that these pilot stations are being opened.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Have orders for the machineries been already placed in foreign countries?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: What was necessary and for which sanction had been already granted, orders have been placed.

Shri B. N. Munavalli: When is the pilot station at Dharwar expected to come into existence?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: In fact, it would have been there already by the end of this month, but there are difficulties about getting a proper building and that is why it has been held up.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: How much money is being invested in these new stations? What is the total investment that the Centre proposes to make?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I cannot give a reply straight off here.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA BULLETINS

†*1245. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Reserve Bank of India issues monthly bulletins?

(b) If so, are they issued regularly every month?

(c) Does the Department of Research and Statistics of the Reserve Bank collect statistics of investments of Scheduled Banks in Government securities and publish them and if so, is it done monthly or periodically?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Yes; "The Reserve Bank of India Bulletin."

(b) Yes.

(c) The Statistics are being collected annually as on the 31st December, beginning with the year 1945. These are not published but some general conclusions based on the 1945 and 1946 surveys were published in the issue of the bulletin for September, 1948, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

CONVICTIONS FOR ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS IN DELHI

*1246. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons prosecuted in Delhi province for adulteration of milk and other foodstuffs in 1947;

(b) how many of them were convicted and what sentences were awarded to them; and

(c) further preventive measures, if any, that Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) The number was 441.

(b) Three hundred and seven persons were convicted. Fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 300 were imposed and the total amount of fine realised was Rs. 26,494.

(c) The local bodies have been asked by the Chief Commissioner to reinforce their food inspection staff and to arrange more frequent raids for seizing unwholesome food and for obtaining samples of foodstuffs for examination. The Punjab Pure Food Act, 1929 has recently been extended to the rural area of Delhi Province and two Health Officers and eight Sanitary Inspectors have been vested with the powers of food Inspectors.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable Minister have figures for 1948 as well?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I will have to get the figures. I have not got them here.

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Do the figures for 1947 show that habitual offenders—that is persons with more than one conviction—have been on the increase?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have not got that information.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the menace to people's life and health involved in this adulteration of foodstuffs, do Government propose to inflict drastic punishments, such as public flogging, on these offenders?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is a suggestion.

Mr. Frank Anthony: May I know if it is a fact that except for a few Ministers and other privileged persons that the public in Delhi have to fall back on milk which is three-quarters adulterated?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question makes insinuations.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether any complaint has been received from the local bodies that provisions of the Punjab Pure Food Act are not comprehensive enough and they are finding it difficult to prosecute people for adulteration of sugar?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Government is not aware of any complaints.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that there is a special rate for milk adulterated with dirty water, namely, 12 annas a seer, and for milk not so dirty 14 annas a seer?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: The Honourable Minister had promised to make an enquiry as to whether super-phosphates were being mixed with sugar in Delhi? Have enquiries been made? If so, with what results?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have not got any information on that point yet.

GRANT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL COLLEGE AT DIBRUGHAR, ASSAM

*1247. **Shrijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether any grant has been made for the establishment of the Medical College at Dibrughar in Assam and if so, what is the amount sanctioned for it?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No special grant has been made by the Government of India for the Scheme for the establishment of a Medical College at Dibrugarh. This is one of the development Schemes of the Assam Government approved by the Government of India the cost of which can be met from the over-all grants made by the Government of India to the Assam Government from year to year for their development schemes.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that the overall grant has been substantially reduced by the Government of India and therefore the Province is finding it difficult to finance this institution?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I presume that that applies to all schemes of development in every province.

POLITICAL AND I.N.A. PRISONERS IN INDIAN JAILS

*1248. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many political prisoners were there in the Indian Jails on the 15th August, 1947 and what is their number now?

(b) Are there any I.N.A. prisoners still in Indian Jails today and if so, how many?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of releasing them and if not, for what reasons?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) There was a general jail delivery on the Independence day. Consequently there was no political prisoner on 15th August 1947 in any Centrally Administered Area. After independence the classification of political prisoners in the old sense has ceased to exist. On 15th February 1949, for which figures are available, there were 161 communal detenus and two Communist detenus in the Centrally Administered Areas.

(b) Nil.

(c) The cases of detenus are reviewed periodically with the assistance of an independent advisory body.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it proposed to refer any of these cases to a court of law?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I am not afraid to go to a court of law!

Shri H. V. Kamath: Among these prisoners to which the Minister referred, have there been any persons convicted for political reasons, or for reasons of internal security?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Well, people are convicted. There are several people convicted for different offences.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I wanted to know how many persons were convicted for political reasons.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: What is a political reason is the question, because we do not find in the judgment anything like a political reason being given.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Or how many have been convicted of incitement to violence or of acts of violence?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Many persons have been convicted for violence. I cannot give you the figure.

Non-Muslims killed in West Pakistan

*1249. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have any information regarding the number of non-Muslims killed in the West Punjab, Sind, Bahawalpur and N.W.F.P. during communal disturbances since the 1st March, 1947?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Attention is invited to the answer given on the 11th February, 1948, by the Honourable the Prime Minister to part (b) of Shri Ramnarayan Singh's starred question No. 239.

Foreign Capital Investments

*1250. **Sardar Hukam Singh** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what was the amount of foreign capital invested in India on 1st September, 1939, 14th August, 1947 and what is its amount now?

(b) What is the estimated amount of profits made by foreign financiers since 15th August, 1947?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to the reply which I gave to the Starred Question No. 330 by Shri R. K. Sidhva on the 14th February, 1949.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it contemplated to fix some percentage of profit for this capital?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: No.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

†*1251. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of (i) Ayurvedic and (ii) Unani Hospitals and dispensaries at present functioning in the country, and their number five years ago;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to increase their number; and

(c) how much money is at present spent per annum on the maintenance of such hospitals and dispensaries?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) to (c). A statement containing the information in respect of Provinces and Local Administrations is laid on the table of the House.

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Province	Total number of (i) Ayurvedic and (ii) Unani Hospitals and dispensaries at present functioning in the country and their number five years ago. — Number at present functioning. (i) Ayurvedic	(ii) Unani	Number five years ago. (i) Ayurvedic	(ii) Unani	What steps Government propose to take to increase their number	How much money is at present spent per annum on the maintenance of such hospitals and dispensaries.
1	Ajmer-Merwara	64	7	42	12	The matter will be considered in the light of decisions to be taken on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine.	No money is spent by Government on the maintenance of these dispensaries which are run by private individuals and bodies.
2	Himachal Pradesh	39	—	22	—		The annual expenditure incurred on the maintenance is Rs. 77,000/-.
3	Coorg		—	1	—		The annual expenditure incurred is Rs. 7,672/-.
4	Kutch	4	—	(Not known)			No money is spent by Government on the maintenance of these dispensaries which are run by private individuals.
5	Delhi	6	5	6	5		A sum of Rs. 1,30,730/- was spent during 1947-48 on their maintenance.
6	Bombay	321 (dispensaries including S.M.P. Centres).	13 (dispensaries including S.M.P. Centres).	165 (No. of dispensaries not known)	12	It is proposed to open one Ayurvedic College and hospital and 125 additional S.M.P. Centres.	A budget provision of Rs. 4,99,100/- was made for 1948-49. Actual expenditure not known.

7	Madras . . .	504	15	404	13	Each year Government sanctions grant to local bodies for opening additional dispensaries. The local bodies also open new dispensaries run from their own funds.	Rs. 7,95,900/- (including 3 lakhs spent by Local Bodies.)
8	United Provinces*	309	63	151	51	It is proposed to increase the Number of dispensaries in rural areas extensively.	Rs. 10,93,300/-.
9	C. P. and Berar . .	130	3	123	3	It was proposed to open 60 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the first postwar quinquennium, but the scheme has been postponed on account of revised financial policy of Government.	The average annual expenditure is Rs. 44,325/-.
10	Bihar . .	381 (including 15 private dispensaries).	75	266 (including 9 private dispensaries).	53	It is proposed to make grants-in-aid to local bodies for starting 10 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in each district.	The annual expenditure is Rs. 47,930/-. The amount spent by local bodies is not known.
11	Orissa .	57	..	14		Two subsidised Ayurvedic dispensaries have been sanctioned for each district. There is a proposal to open 20 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the States areas that have recently merged into the Province.	A sum of Rs. 74,210/- is spent annually on the maintenance of such dispensaries.
12	West Bengal .	11	5	5 (till 1941)	2 (till 1941)	There is a proposal to open an Ayurvedic college and hospital for which budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000/- has been made for 1949-50.	No money is spent by Government at present.
	East Punjab .	31	7	29	11.	There is no such proposal at present.	No money is at present spent by Government.
	Assam	Nil	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	It is proposed to establish a well equipped Ayurvedic Hospital attached to the Ayurvedic College at Gauhati during 1950-51.	

*These are State dispensaries. Number of local board and private dispensaries not known.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRIZE BONDS

†*1252. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that previous Government had issued to the public five year interest free Prize Bonds in 1944 to expire in 1949?

(b) If so, what was the total amount of such bonds subscribed by the public and others?

(c) What was the total amount paid by Government towards prizes for all these bonds?

(d) Do Government contemplate renewing the issue of these Bonds?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 5,29,85,500. Details by categories of subscribers are not available.

(c) A total sum of Rs. 40,84,000 has been paid so far.

(d) No, Sir.

SMUGGLING OF GOODS FROM INDIA INTO EASTERN PAKISTAN

*1253. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods are being smuggled from India into Eastern Pakistan;

(b) if so, the kind, quantity and value of such goods intercepted and seized by the Customs authorities during the last twelve months; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to prevent such smuggling?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) To prevent suggling by land, Land Customs stations and routes have been prescribed. Strict control is exercised by the Customs authorities on the land frontiers as well as at sea ports. Preventive patrol is also being undertaken on the land frontiers. The Provincial Governments concerned have also taken precautionary measures.

STATEMENT

Kind, quantity and value of goods attempted to be smuggled from India to Eastern Pakistan and intercepted and seized by the Customs Authorities.

Commodity 1	Quantity 2	Value 3
		Rs.
Cotton textiles and textile manufactures	16,81,000 Yds. and 30,000 pieces.	16,53,000
Cotton yarn and thread	1,76,000 lbs.	4,38,000
Food stuffs	6,100 mds.	3,07,000
Mustard oil	3,200 mds.	2,93,000
Dyes stuffs	300 cases.	1,46,000
Pharmaceuticals	..	1,27,000

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

1	2	3
		Rs.
Coconut oil	1,100 mds. and 6 tins.	1,12,000
Hard wood and timber	18,000 mds. and 208 pieces.	72,000
Stationery articles	10 bags.	47,000
Betelnuts	..	34,000
Coaltar	1,600 mds. and 206 tins.	30,000
Gold and Silver jewellery and coins	2,700 tolas.	27,000
Salt	4,100 mds.	24,000
Spices	1,500 mds.	22,000
Jute	32 mds.	16,000
Miscellaneous		11,82,000
	Total	14,30,000

Note.—Pakistan was declared to be "foreign territory" for Customs purposes with effect from the 1st March 1948; hence the figures are for the period March 1948 to December 1948.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have any instances come to the notice of the Honourable Minister where officers, who have specialized in detection and smuggling work, have been transferred when they were on the verge of obtaining valuable information about smuggling?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: On the contrary I think we have strengthened the staff by putting in officers who have special experience in this kind of work.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that the Customs Appraiser on the G.P.O., Calcutta was transferred just at the time of . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It would be question, relating to an individual.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether there has been any talk between India and Pakistan on the question of free trade between the two Dominions in certain commodities?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: There have been discussions but the question will have to be referred to the Honourable Minister for Commerce.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: Has the Honourable Minister any idea as to whether smuggling from India is greater than into India?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What is the trade balance of smuggling?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: From the figures it is fairly obvious that the traffic has been a one-way traffic.

EXPENDITURE ON ECONOMY COMMITTEE

*1254. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the expenditure so far incurred by way of salaries and allowances to members of the Economy Committee?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Rs. 64,998/3/- up to 1st March, 1949.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many meetings were held by this Economy Committee and for how many working days did they sit?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I have not the information ready but I could give the information to the honourable member.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Were salaries fixed for the members or were they given only allowances?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As the House knows there are five members on this Committee, including the Chairman. Out of them, four are non-officials. The official member draws his salary according to his service terms. As far as the non-officials are concerned, the Chairman was offered a tour allowance of Rs. 2,500 p.m. *plus* travelling allowance, but he has declined to draw these allowances. As far as the other non-official members are concerned, they are given a tour allowance of Rs. 1,200 p.m. and the usual travelling allowance. But I must say that when they are here on duty in connection with the meetings of the Constituent Assembly and they draw the Constituent Assembly allowances, they do not draw those allowances.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the distinction between tour allowance and travelling allowance?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Travelling allowance simply covers the expenses of travel. There are various other expenses that honourable members have to meet when they attend meetings of the Committee.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Have they submitted any interim report to the Government?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: They have submitted several interim reports on several of the Ministries but the report has not been completed yet and I expect to get the final report in a short time.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the rate of travelling allowance fixed for members?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The usual travelling allowance given to first grade government servants.

ORDNANCE CLOTH FACTORIES

*1255. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many Ordnance Cloth Factories are there in India?

(b) Of these how many are in the Madras Province?

(c) How many of those mentioned in part (a) were closed after the War?

(d) How many of those from the Madras Province were closed?

(e) What are the reasons for closing down these factories?

(f) How many workers are employed in all the Ordnance Cloth Factories in India?

(g) How many workers were thrown out of employment as a result of the closing down of such factories in South India?

(h) Was any factory transferred from Madras Province to North India?

(i) If not, is there any plan for such removal?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Two.

(b) None.

(c) and (d). There were eleven Ordnance Clothing Factories in operation during World War II. Of these nine, including one at Madras, were closed down after the war.

(e) Heavy reduction of Service demands consequent on the cessation of hostilities and demobilisation.

(f) The total number of workers employed in the two Factories now in operation is about 4,200.

(g) Approximately 4,500.

(h) No, but items of plant and machinery were transferred to other ordnance and Ordnance Clothing Factories.

(i) Does not arise.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: What was the total number of employees that were thrown out of employment in Northern India?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I have already stated that it is approximately 4,500.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: 4,500 for the South or for the North?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: These 4,500 workmen were thrown out of employment from the Ordnance depots which were closed down all over the country.

ORDNANCE DEPOTS

*1256. **Shrimati Dakshyani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many Ordnance Depots there are in India?

(b) How many of them are in the Madras Province?

(c) Was any of those in the Madras Province closed down after the War?

(d) If not, is there any plan to close down the Depots in the South and open new ones near Poona or in any place near Delhi?

(e) If so, what are the reasons for the same?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Twenty-seven.

(b) Four.

(c) Yes, one at Waltair.

(d) and (e). Which of the existing depots should be retained permanently has yet to be decided. There is no plan to establish new Ordnance Depots either near Poona or near Delhi.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is the number of depots at present as much as it was during war time or is it less?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The number of depots is much less now.

RELEASE OF LAIK ALI CABINET MEMBERS

*1257. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to release three members of the Laik Ali Cabinet, Nawab Fazal Nawaz Jung, Abdul Hamid Khan and Rai Rajmohanlal?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The answer is in the negative.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that many valuable records pertaining to the misdemeanours of the Laik Ali regime were destroyed before Government could lay their hands on them after the successful police action?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: That was expected of any wise man placed in those circumstances.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable Minister think that the Laik Ali Ministry was a team of wise men?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Of course I do.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PROF. G.D. SONDHI BY ALL-INDIA RADIO AFTER SUPERANNUATION

*1258 **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a retired Government servant was engaged in England by the All India Radio to give a series of 8 talks about the Olympic games held in England?

(b) Is it a fact that on his return from England, this retired officer was appointed as Deputy Director General of the All India Radio and if so, at what pay?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) Yes. Prof. G. D. Sondhi, former Vice-President of Indian Olympic Association, who was in England in connection with Olympic games from 29th July to 14th August 1948, was booked by All India Radio for seven broadcast talks on the Olympic games.

(b) Prof. Sondhi was appointed Deputy Director General (Programmes), All India Radio, on 6th November 1948, on the initial pay of the scale fixed for the post *plus* a part of his pension.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Has this gentleman been employed on a contract basis for a limited number of years or as a permanent employee?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: You are speaking of now?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Yes, at present.

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: There is no question of permanent basis: it would be as long as he is serviceable, because he is a retired gentleman.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: I would like to know how many years he has been contracted for?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I do not know if it is exactly on a contract basis. I shall enquire, if the honourable member wants.

Shri H. R. Guruv Reddy: What is the scale of pay on which he has been employed?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Rs. 1,550 *plus* Rs. 450 as part of his pension.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Was he connected with this Department before his retirement?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Not with this Department. He was known as a good commentator throughout the country.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: From the reply of the Honourable Minister I understand that this gentleman is getting both his pension and pay. Is that so?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Yes. That has already been stated.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Under the rules can a superannuated person draw a fresh salary as also his pension? Is it allowed under the rules?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: It is allowed under the rules. Without sanction of rules it could not have been given.

APPOINTMENT OF WORKING JOURNALISTS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

*1259. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many working journalists from newspaper offices and news agencies were appointed by the Government of India in their various departments during the last year?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Fifty-one.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: May I know the names of those agencies?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: From newspaper offices and news agencies people have been employed in the Ministries.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Is there any agency which represents each provincial unit here?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: The question was how many people from different newspaper offices and news agencies were employed in the different ministries of the Government. These people are employed as full time workers in the different departments.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: What is the procedure adopted in making these appointments? Were these persons selected by the Federal Public Service Commission?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: It depends upon the pay that each one draws. All officers drawing a particular amount of salary and above are selected by the Federal Public Service Commission.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many working journalists have been appointed in the External Publicity Section of the External Affairs Ministry?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: If I may give the figures, 37 are employed in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and seven are employed in the External Affairs Ministry. Out of a total of 51, 44 are thus made up and the other seven are in other Ministries.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: In view of the fact that the services of a large number of journalists are required by Government nowadays, have Government considered the desirability of having some training ground for journalists?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: It is for the Government to think about it.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know if all these posts were advertised before they were filled up?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Those which were to be filled up through the Federal Public Service Commission were certainly advertised.

IMPORT DUTY ON GOLD

*1260. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state when the import duty on gold was levied?

(b) How much income was derived on this account each year by Government since this import duty was levied?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) On the 1st of March 1946.

(b) Rs. 86 lakhs in 1946-47.

Rs. 99 lakhs in 1947-48.

Rs. 39 lakhs in the nine months April to December 1948.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the price of gold per ounce in India and in Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: At what time?

Shri R. K. Sidhva: A month before or last week.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is a difficult question to answer unless the honourable member tells me what kind of price he is thinking of. We have three or four different prices. There is our statutory price, then the price to which we are committed under the International Monetary Agreement and there is the market price. I do not know what the honourable member has in mind.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I want the market price.

Honourable Members: Black market price?

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I want the statutory price and the market price.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The statutory price under the Reserve Bank of India Act would work out at somewhere about Rs. 21 per tola. Under the International Monetary Agreement it is Rs. 47 and the present market rate is about Rs. 112.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the price in Pakistan?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not follow bullion market tendencies in other countries.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Have Government any intention of purchasing gold from foreign countries?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: They have no intention of that kind.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that the price of gold in Pakistan is 50 per cent. less than its price in India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not in a position to answer it.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What is the rate of duty?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The statutory rate of duty is Rs. 25 per tola but by executive order we have reduced it to Rs. 12-8-0.

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha: At what rate is gold purchased from South Africa?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: We do not get any gold from South Africa?

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that the high price is due to speculation and does the Honourable Minister remember that he promised that as far as speculation in the bullion market is concerned Government was considering measures to stop it?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I believe the Bombay Government have adopted certain measures which would have the effect of the kind that the honourable member has in mind.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Bombay Government legislation is an effective method to stop the speculation?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: On what consideration is the rate of duty based?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I might tell the honourable member that this rate of duty is now practically inoperative because we do not issue any licences for the import of gold.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Why is the market rate of gold so high; is it due to the scarcity of the commodity?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The Indian market in the matter of bullion is a completely isolated market. Because of our import and export restrictions the Indian market has developed its own price level.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is export of gold allowed?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: No.

DIRECTIONS TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS *re* PROHIBITION PROGRAMMES

†*1261. **Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the directions, if any, sent to the Provincial Governments with regard to their prohibition programmes; and

(b) the reasons for issuing those directions?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). No directions were issued but the Provincial Governments were informed, in view of the anti-inflationary policy of Government, that they should not expect any financial assistance from the Centre by way of loans or otherwise for implementation of schemes of Prohibition if they felt that these could not be postponed.

POSTS OF SECRETARY AND DEPUTY SECRETARY IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH

*1262. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the posts of Secretary and Deputy Secretary have remained unfilled for the last several months?

(b) Is it not a fact that in the absence of these two senior officers the work of the Ministry has run on smoothly and efficaciously? If so, do Government propose to abolish these posts in the interests of economy?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). The post of Secretary has been vacant since 7th December, 1948 and the post of one Deputy Secretary since 23rd December, 1948. The fact that the Ministry does not at present have its full complement of Officers has thrown considerable additional strain on myself and my colleagues and it is not possible to abolish these posts if the work of this Ministry is to be carried on in an efficient manner.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that the present Joint Secretary of the Ministry officiated as Secretary for some time and then reverted as Joint Secretary?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That is so.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Why was it done? Why did he officiate as Secretary for some time and was then reverted?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: He had to revert because it was only an officiating appointment and he was not senior enough to be confirmed as Secretary; so he was reverted to his substantive post of Joint Secretary.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is a Secretary going to be appointed in the near future?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That will have to be considered later.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What is the present strength of Secretaries, Under-Secretaries and others in the Ministry?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have one Joint Secretary, one Deputy Secretary, three Under Secretaries and one Assistant Secretary. That is all.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: In view of the statement made by the Honourable Minister that the present staff is over-worked will she fill up the unfilled appointments and give relief to the over-worked staff?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is obvious.

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

VACANCIES IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH

*1263. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state how many vacancies in the gazetted and ministerial staff occurred in the Ministry of Health during the last four months?

(b) How many of them were filled by promotion and how many by direct recruitment?

(c) Whether it is a fact that all the posts filled in during the last four months in the Ministry of Health were filled by men from a particular province, if so, why?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Twenty-four.

(b) Six were filled by promotion, seven by recruitment and 11 have not yet been filled.

(c) No; of the thirteen appointments made four were filled by candidates from Madras, eight by candidates from the Punjab and one by a candidate from the U. P.

INSPECTORATE OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

*1264. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main office of the Inspectorate of Customs and Excise is located at Simla while only a nucleus is at Delhi;

(b) whether in the aforesaid office there are employees whose headquarters are at Simla, but who are staying at Delhi and getting halting allowance;

(c) the total expenditure incurred in connection with the travelling allowance of the Director during the last two years; and

(d) why it is not feasible to locate the entire office in one place?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The total expenditure incurred in connection with the travelling allowance of the Director of Inspection, Customs and Central Excise, during the period from 26th January 1948 to 28th February 1949 is about Rs. 1[illegible],000. There was no post of Director prior to 26th January 1948.

(d) There is no accommodation in Delhi for the entire office. As the services of the Director of Inspection are constantly required for consultation by the Board and the Ministry of Finance. the headquarters of the Director and a nucleus staff have been located at Delhi. It is the intention to transfer the rest of the office also from Simla to Delhi immediately accommodation is made available.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will it be done in the near future or will it take some time?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It depends upon my Honourable colleague the Minister for Works, Mines and Power.

FUNDS FOR UNIVERSITY OF SAUGOR

†*1265. **Shri B. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the authorities of the University of Saugor have made a representation to Government for sanction of funds for opening various faculties in the University?

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(b) If so, what proposals have been advanced by the University and how much amount have they asked for?

(c) What action have Government taken or do they propose to take on the representation?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Yes. The University of Saugor applied for a capital grant of Rs. 10 lakhs towards the cost of essential buildings and equipment and a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs towards the building of residential quarters for the teaching staff and the Provincial Government recommended a maintenance grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs as part of their post-war development plans.

(c) The question of capital grant and loan is under consideration in consultation with the University Grants Committee. The question of maintenance grant has not yet been finally decided, as additional information asked for from the C. P. Government has not been received.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS

*1266. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether Government have "black listed" or "out-listed" any papers from the list of papers approved to receive Government advertisements?

(b) If so, what are the names of such papers and what are the reasons for such action against them?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) No, Sir. Advertisements have however been withheld temporarily from two newspapers.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the papers as the matter is still under consideration.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Sir, I do not know whether in my question I have required the information as to how much each paper receives from advertisements.

Mr. Speaker: It is not so here. But what is the question he wants to put now?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to give us a list of the amounts paid to different papers on account of advertisement?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are decisions in this regard taken by the Minister after consulting the Standing Advisory Committee attached to his Ministry?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: No.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Why not?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: It is not the function of the Standing Advisory Committee to give advice on such matters.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Government first stopped the advertisements and they are themselves reconsidering the matter now?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: It is only a temporary thing and it is being considered.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is not the Standing Advisory Committee consulted or taken into confidence about the shaping of the policy?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has stated.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I ask whether it is a fact that these advertisements generally go to the English papers and not to the provincial language papers?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: No, it is not so.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What are the matters on which the Standing Advisory Committee is expected to advise the Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member may see the Rules.

Seth Govind Das: May I know how much amount is paid to the English papers and how much amount is paid to papers which are published in provincial languages and specially in Hindi?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I require notice of that question.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether since August 1947 there has been any revision of the list of papers which were getting the advertisements—or the old list continues to be followed?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: The revision is usually done every two years and if during this period that point of date has been reached it has been done.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: I want a definite answer whether there has been any revision or not, or whether it is the old list that is still continuing.

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I shall enquire.

REGIONAL OFFICES OF PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

*1267. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many regional offices there are for the Press Information Bureau?

(b) What are the functions of these Offices?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) Four.

(b) The functions of the Regional Offices are:

(1) Publicity for Central Government Departments and Offices situated in the region.

(2) Liaison with the regional Press and Provincial publicity organisations.

(3) Liaison with Army Commands for publicity for the Armed Forces.

(4) Public Relations in general.

(5) Editing, translation and distribution of publicity material in the main regional languages.

(6) Photographic services.

(7) Keeping Government of India informed of the trend of public opinion and reactions in the regional Press.

(8) Study of requirements, problems and difficulties of the regional Press.

(9) Preparation and supply of material concerning development plans etc. in the Provinces for external publicity.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Is it a fact that Government are considering a proposal to attach a Public Relations Officer to each of the Departments, working under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: There is one officer attached from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to each of the different Ministries. I do not yet know of any proposal of having another Public Relations Officer.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many Principal Information Officers, Deputy Principal Information Officers, Information Officers and Assistant Information Officers were there in this Bureau—the Press Information Department—in 1940 and how many in 1949, that is, at present?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I would require notice of that question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it not a fact that it has swelled to more than three times?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: That would depend upon the number.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS

*1268. **Shri P. Kunhiraman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of officers who, after retirement or reaching the age of superannuation, have been re-employed or given extension of service in the various Ministries of the Government of India as Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries or Officers on Special duty?

(b) What is the policy of the Government of India in regard to the re-employment of or granting extension of service to superannuated officers?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Ten, according to the information collected in March 1948.

(b) In view of the prevailing shortage of man-power, Government have had to tap these sources but are taking care to ensure that this is done only when it is necessary in the public interest.

FIXATION OF PAY OF DISPLACED TEACHERS

*1269. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the policy with regard to the fixation of salaries of displaced teachers?

(b) Are Government aware that the displaced teachers with life-long experience employed in Delhi schools have been made to start from the lowest rung of the ladder?

(c) Has the policy enunciated by Government been implemented by the Provincial Government?

(d) What steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) The policy of the Government of India is that the starting salaries of displaced teachers should be fixed in the scales of the posts to which they are appointed after taking into consideration their total length of service in Pakistan and the salaries they were last drawing.

(b) Teachers who were previously employed by the Provincial Governments of N.-W. F. P. and West Punjab have generally been given the same salary by the East Punjab and Delhi Administration. The cases of the remaining are under consideration.

(c) and (d). Under the Constitution, the function of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, is primarily to advise the Provincial Governments and they have accordingly been requested to fix the salaries of displaced teachers on the basis indicated above. Bengal, Bombay and East Punjab have agreed to consider the previous pay in fixing the salary and Government of India are in correspondence with other Provincial Governments in this matter.

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN INDIA

*1270. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers, periodicals and magazines published in India according to languages; and

(b) how many and which of them are subsidized by the Government of India, and what the subsidy is in each case?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) A statement is placed on the table of the House: the numbers shown are approximate as full up to date information in all cases is not available.

(b) The Government of India do not subsidize any newspapers or periodicals.

STATEMENT

Number of newspapers and periodicals in each province

Provinces	English Dailies	English Weeklies	English Periodicals	Hindi Dailies	Hindi Weeklies	Hindi Periodicals	Urdu Dailies	Urdu Weeklies	Urdu Periodicals	Bengali Dailies	Bengali Weeklies	Bengali Periodicals	Tamil Dailies	Tamil Weeklies	Tamil Periodicals	Gujrati Dailies	Gujrati Weeklies	Gujrati Periodicals
Assam	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		7	5						
Bihar	2	14	47	6	32	27	3	2	27		3	28			..	..	..	..
Bombay	13	37	55	3	11	9	10	10	2						1	26	61	47
C. P. and Berar	..	13	..	..	78	..	..	2	..	..							1	
East Punjab	2	6	14	2	15	13	87	58	36	..				..				
Madras	..	208	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..			304			..	
United Provinces	..	143	..	..	608	..	..	262	..	..	4	..					1	..
Orissa	1	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
West Bengal	3	61	166	5	18	23	7	10	5	8	98	216						1
Ajmer	..	1	..	..	16	..	..	6	..									
Delhi	6	18	36	13	19	63	18	25	57									
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..
Total	32	143	326	28	90	144	75	100	127	8	108	240	..	..	1	26	61	48
GRAND TOTAL		368			863			571			389			305			137	

Province	Marathi			Telegu			Oriya			Sindhi			Malayalam			Assamese			Kanada			Punjabi		
	Dailies	Weeklies	Periodicals	Dailies	Weeklies	Periodicals	Dailies	Weeklies	Periodicals	Dailies	Weeklies	Periodicals	Dailies	Weeklies	Periodicals	Dailies	Weeklies	Periodicals	Dailies	Weeklies	Periodicals	Dailies	Weeklies	Periodicals
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	31	92	60	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	10	..	..	1
C. P. and Berar	..	*69*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	36	21
Madras	..	..	..	..	*150*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*23*	..	..	..	..	..	*21*	..	..	..	..
United Provinces	..	*1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	..
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*41*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	31	92	60	..	..	1	13	14	22	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	4	16	10	15	38	27
GRAND TOTAL	243			151			49			8			23			7			51			81		

A few newspapers are also published in:

		Bi-lingual :		Multi-lingual:	
Sanskrit	7	Anglo-Hindi	4	English-Hindi-Punjabi-Urdu	5
Hebrew	1	Anglo-Urdu	3	English-Hindi-Urdu	2
Portugese	1	Anglo-Gujarati	6	English-Hindi-Telugu	2
Latin	1	Anglo-Marathi	5	English-Bengali-Oriya	1
Khasi	1	Anglo-Oriya	4		
Nepali	1	Anglo-Sindhi	1		
Arabic	1	Anglo-French	1		
Samalati	1	Anglo-Concani	3		
Concani	4				
Garo language of American Baptist.	1				

Information in respect of the figures italicised is not available in terms of dailies, weeklies and periodicals.

VISIT OF MEMBERS OF STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF DEFENCE TO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

*1271. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some members of the Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Defence visited military installations recently?

(b) How much expenditure has been incurred on account of these visits?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 3,600 approximately.

REPORT OF ADVISER TO MINISTRY OF STATES *re* COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE

*1272. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the purpose of the visit of the Adviser to the Ministry of States to Cochin and Travancore?

(b) What is the result of his talks with the representatives of those States?

(c) Has he submitted any proposal for the formation of a union of Cochin and Travancore?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Government had received representations about the political future of these States and also requests for a representative of the States Ministry to visit these States. The Adviser accordingly visited Travancore and Cochin to study local conditions and held consultations in connection with the settlement of the political future of these States.

(b) and (c). The Adviser's report on the political future of the States of Cochin and Travancore is under the consideration of the Government of India.

UNAUTHORISED CONSTRUCTIONS IN DELHI

*1273. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in the *Hindustan Times* of Delhi dated 27th August, 1948 under the caption 'Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi';

(b) whether it is a fact that in accordance with the decision and in pursuance of the policy of Government, the Notified Area Committee, Civil Station, Delhi, decided that all unauthorised constructions in Delhi should be inspected by the municipal authorities and if they conform to the municipal health byelaws, constructions should be regularised and those that do not conform to the byelaws should either be pulled down or brought up to specification;

(c) whether it is a fact that the above decision of Government was meant for the whole of Delhi and that in view of the scarcity of building materials and accommodation, Government were reluctant to demolish the already constructed houses irrespective of whether they were constructed by displaced persons or others;

(d) the number of such unauthorised houses in Delhi within the different Notified Area Committees, Delhi Municipality and the Delhi Improvement Trust; and

(e) how many of such unauthorised houses were regularised by each of these bodies?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, the policy was applicable to the whole of Delhi for displaced persons.

(d) and (e). A list containing the information is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

List of Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

Name of Local Body	Number of unauthorised houses.	Constructions regularised
Notified Area Committee, Fort	1	Nil
Delhi Municipal Committee	1205	Nil
New Delhi Municipal Committee	1904	Nil
Notified Area Committee Civil Station	1615	Nil
Municipal Committee Shahdra	80	Nil
Delhi Improvement Trust	3608	Nil

SCHEMES OF DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST

*1274. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state how many schemes have been formulated and taken up by the Delhi Improvement Trust since its inception?

(b) How many of such schemes of Improvement and Development have been completed up to date?

(c) Is it a fact that an area is acquired for improvement and development and after development, the plots are leased out by auction?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Thirty-eight.

(b) Twenty.

(c) This is the general rule of procedure. In accordance with the Land Disposal Rules of the Delhi Improvement Trust plots are disposed of by auction or by tender. Nazul land is generally given on perpetual lease and non-nazul land is allowed to be held in freehold.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORT OF BULLION

*1275. **Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion made from time to time by the commercial and financial community in the country regarding the relaxation of the restrictions on the import of bullion from abroad as an anti-inflationary measure; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider it now?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). Government have considered these suggestions but do not propose at present to alter their policy.

POSTPONED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Postponed from 10th March, 1949

RELAY OF B. B. C. BROADCASTS BY A. I. R.

*1018. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what are the terms under which B.B.C. broadcasts are being relayed by the All India Radio?

(b) For how long do Government propose to continue the present arrangements?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) No terms are attached to the relay of the B.B.C. 9-30 P.M. news bulletin by All India Radio.

(b) The question whether the present arrangements should be continued is under consideration and a decision is expected to be reached shortly.

BROADCAST OF WESTERN MUSIC FROM A. I. R. STATIONS

*1032. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of hours for which western music is broadcast every week from the All India Radio Stations at Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: The duration of Western Music broadcast per week from the Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta Stations of All India Radio during February 1949 was as follows:

Delhi—10 hours, 10 minutes.

Bombay—11 hours.

Calcutta—5 hours, 55 minutes.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ASSESSMENT OF HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILY

101. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have issued any instructions to the Income-tax authorities to treat the Hindu undivided family as divided after the partition in status has been made, though the joint property has not been divided by metes and bounds, and if not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to starred question No. 1158, on the 17th March 1949. Instructions have been issued to the effect that if partition of property in a Hindu family is established by a registered deed or other evidence acceptable to a court of law, separate assessments should be made on the members, without further question.

HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES ASSESSED TO INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

102. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of Hindu undivided families who had to pay income-tax on an income of—

(i) Rs. 5,000/- or below;

(ii) Rs. 10,000/- and below, but over Rs. 5,000/-;

(iii) Rs. 25,000/- and below, but over Rs. 10,000/-;

(iv) Rs. 50,000/- and below, but over Rs. 25,000/-;

(v) Rs. 1,00,000/- and below, but over Rs. 50,000-;

(vi) Rs. 1,50,000/- and below, but over Rs. 1,00,000/-; and

(vii) over Rs. 1,50,000/- for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48?

(b) What is the number of Hindu undivided families who had to pay super-tax on an income of—

(i) Rs. 50,000/- or below;

(ii) Rs. 1,00,000/- and below, but over Rs. 50,000/-;

(iii) Rs. 1,50,000/- and below, but over Rs. 1,00,000/-; and

(iv) Over Rs. 1,50,000/- for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). A statement is attached giving the number of Hindu undivided families assessed to income-tax and super tax in the Dominion of India during the year 1947-48. The classification adopted in the income-tax statistics is slightly different from what is required by the honourable member. Information for the nearest grade of income has been given.

STATEMENT

(a) Number of Hindu Undivided Families assessed to Income-tax during the year 1947-48 in the Dominion of India.

Grades of total income	No. of assessees
(i) Below Rs. 5,000	29,363
(ii) Rs. 5,000 and over but below Rs. 10,000	13,659
(iii) Rs. 10,000 and over but below Rs. 25,000	7,986
(iv) Rs. 25,000 and over but below Rs. 50,000	2,171
(v) Rs. 50,000 and over but below Rs. 1,00,000	733
(vi) Rs. 1,00,000 and over but below Rs. 2,00,000	216
(vii) Rs. 2,00,000 and over	122
TOTAL	54,250

(b) Number of Hindu Undivided Families assessed to Super-tax during the year 1947-48 in the Dominion of India.

Grades of total income	No. of assessees
(i) Rs 55,000 or below	2,995
(ii) Rs. 1,00,000 and below but over Rs. 55,000	616
(iii) Rs. 1,50,000 and below but over Rs. 1,00,000	179
(iv) Over Rs. 1,50,000	172
TOTAL	3,962

MINIMUM INCOME ON WHICH SUPER-TAX AND BUSINESS PROFITS TAX ARE PAYABLE

108. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the amount of minimum income on which super-tax was payable was different in the case of individuals and undivided Hindu family a few years back and if so, what were the different amounts?

(b) Is it also a fact that in regard to Business Profits Tax the amount of minimum income on which Business Profits Tax is payable is different in the case of an individual from that in the case of a Hindu undivided family and if so, what are the different amounts?

(c) If the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for this differentiation?

(d) Why are these reasons not applicable in the case of poorer Hindu undivided families who pay income-tax?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Yes.

The amounts on which super-tax were not payable are given below:

		Amount exempt from Super-tax
1922-23 to 1930-31.—		
(1) H.U.F.	First	Rs. 75,000
(2) Individuals	"	Rs. 50,000
1931-32 to 1938-39.—		
(1) H.U.F.	"	Rs. 75,000
(2) Individuals	"	Rs. 30,000
1939-40 to 1948-49.—		
(1) H.U.F. (2) Individuals	"	Rs. 25,000

(b) The amounts were different. They are shown below:

	Amount exempt from Business Profits Tax
Chargeable Accounting period ending 31-3-47—	
(1) H.U.F.	Rs. 2 lakhs.
(2) Individuals	Rs. 1 lakh.
Chargeable Accounting period ending 31-3-48—	
(1) H.U.F. (2) Individuals	Rs. 2 lakhs.

(c) The reason apparently was that a family's "ability to pay" was considered to be less than that of an individual's.

(d) The grant of any such concession to Hindu families was inconsistent with the treatment accorded to other group assessees, as for example, Associations and unregistered firms, who are taxed just like individuals. The concessions were therefore withdrawn. However, the whole question has been investigated by the Income-tax Investigation Commission whose recommendations are now under the consideration of Government.

INCOME-TAX CONCESSION TO SEPARATE INCOME TO MEMBERS OF HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES

104. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the estimate of the amount of concession given under section 14 of the Income-tax Act to members of Hindu undivided families in respect of not including their separate incomes for the purpose of calculation of rate in regard to Income-tax and Super-tax in the year 1947-48?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Although it is not possible to make even a rough estimate of the value of the concession, without a study of thousands of assessment records, experience shows that the amount of the concession which accrues as a result of the joint family concept is very considerable, as follows:

(i) The practice of effecting partial partition (by partnership agreement or otherwise) of the assets of a family, without disrupting the larger family as such, is almost universal, with the result that what would otherwise have been the income of the larger family is split up into (n+1) family assessments, where n is the number of stirpes in the larger family. The result of this splitting up of the assessment is a lowering of the rate of taxation.

(ii) Apart from the above advantage, each member of the family is assessed on his individual income (*i.e.* income not obtained by partial partition) at a rate which does not take any account of either the share of income in the unpartitioned income of the larger family or the partially partitioned income of the stirpes of which he is a member.

APPOINTMENT OF TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

105. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government propose to appoint a Taxation Enquiry Committee in the near future, as promised many times in the House by the various Finance Ministers and if so, when?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I would invite the honourable member's attention to my speech in this House on the 16th March 1949., wherein I announced that Government propose to appoint a Committee of experts shortly to investigate and report on the distribution of national income in the country as a preliminary to any taxation enquiry.

ARREARS OF WORK IN INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT

106. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the arrears of work in the Income-tax Department in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 as regard—

(i) the number of persons whose cases were not decided, in these years and remained pending; and

(ii) the amount which remains unrealised from persons assessed in these years;

(b) the number of cases at present pending for assessment;

(c) the amount which is at present pending realisation; and

(d) the amount which has become barred of realisation during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) to (c). The information relating to arrears of Income-tax assessments and demands has been given on page 7 of the

printed Report on the work of the Ministry of Finance circulated to honourable members recently. The figures relating to Income-tax for 1946-47 and 1947-48 are given below:

1.4.46	Cases pending	226689
1.4.47		203296

The total amount of arrears are—

1.4.46	34 89
1.4.47	42·86

These do not exclude the amount reserved for Settlement of relief claims and that pending with Collectors.

(d) No demand is allowed to get barred but amounts which become altogether irrecoverable are written off. The amounts so written off were—

1945-46	Rs. 93,000
1946-47	Rs. 1,12,000
1947-48	Rs. 78,000

ACTION TAKEN BY INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT AGAINST ASSESSEES

107. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state in how many cases the Income-tax Department took action against assessees in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948:

(i) by way of imposing penalties under the Income-tax Act; and

(ii) by way of criminal prosecution for false returns?

(b) How many cases were compromised by the Department?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:

(a) (i)—

	Number of cases	Total amount of penalty levied Rs. (000)
1945-46	6,761	3,968
1946-47	8,627	4,911
1947-48*	6,385	5,476

(ii)

	Number of cases
1945-46	2
1946-47	7
1947-48	17

(b)

	Number of cases	Amount of composition Rs. (000)
1945-46	107	240
1946-47	78	444
1947-48*	38	1,710

*For Indian Dominion excluding East Punjab.

Figures for calendar years are not available.

APPLICATIONS FOR SANCTION UNDER SECTION 34 OF INCOME-TAX ACT

108. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state in how many cases, after the new amendment or law, was sanction to the applications made by Income-tax officers under section 34 of the Income-tax Act not accorded by the Commissioners and how many applications were in all made for such sanction?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The information is being collected and it will be laid on the table in due course.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 34 OF INCOME-TAX ACT

109. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state in how many cases proceedings under the unamended section 34 of Income-tax Act were taken during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 and in how many cases have proceedings been taken since the new amendment of section 34?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the table in due course.

FIXATION OF PAY OF DISPLACED TEACHERS

110. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any regard is paid to the last pay which a displaced teacher was getting while he was serving in Pakistan and the length of service in the educational line when the pay for displaced teachers is fixed at the time of their re-employment?

(b) Are Government aware that the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation assured the displaced teachers that at the time of re-employment the length of service and the amount of the last pay drawn, while the teachers served in Pakistan, would be taken into consideration?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Attention of the honourable member is invited to reply given to Starred Question No. 1269 asked by Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir today.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS

111. Shri Mahavir Tyagi: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state separately the amounts given for Government advertisements to various newspapers and journals, money paid or money due to them, during the period from 1st February, 1948 to 31st January, 1949?

(b) How much of this amount is paid or is due to papers in English, and how much to papers in Indian languages?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the various Ministries and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is complete.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

FIRE IN UPPER CLASS COMPARTMENTS IN GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS

Sreematty Annie Mascarene: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the upper class compartments in the Grand Trunk Express, which left Madras on the 11th March, 1949, caught fire near Bhopal?

(b) Were there any casualties or loss or damage to passengers?

(c) What was the cause of the fire?

(d) Did the train arrive late at Delhi and if so, by how many hours?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes. A bogie with Class I and II accommodation on the Grand Trunk Express which left Madras on 11th March 1949 caught fire about four miles from Bhopal.

(b) No. There were no casualties or loss or damage to passengers. The fire was noticed soon after it started and the passengers and their luggage were taken out of the compartments immediately.

(c) The cause of the fire is under investigation.

(d) The train arrived 2 hours, 50 minutes late at Delhi.

Sreematty Annie Mascarene: Is it a fact that the cause of the fire was due to cheap wiring?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We are not yet able to say what the cause of the fire was. The Government Inspector of Railways is holding an investigation and he will be able to tell us whether what the honourable member suggests could be taken as the cause of the fire.

Sreematty Annie Mascarene: May I know the loss to the Department?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: About Rs. 80,000—the cost of the bogie itself.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: How many passengers were there in the bogie at that time?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid I am unable to give the number, but all the passengers were taken out.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister stated that the loss was Rs. 80,000. May I know whether that is the cost of the coach that was destroyed?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I said that.

Shri H. V. Kamath: When were the old dilapidated electric fittings rehabilitated and renovated?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I have no information whether the electric fittings were really dilapidated.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: May I know, Sir, whether there was any suspicion of sabotage in this incident? And do the terms of enquiry of the Inspector include this?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I dare say the Government Inspector, if it is possible at all, will throw light on that suspicion also.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Where did the fire originate, Sir?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: In the bogie!

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: I wanted to know in which part of the bogie—was it near the electric wiring etc.?

Mr. Speaker: That matter is under investigation by an officer. Let that investigation not be carried on here by supplementaries.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is this the second accident during the year on this track?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid the honourable member has the advantage over me; if he knows of a previous one, I will take it from him.

Shri H. V. Kamath: With regard to my question relating to fittings, does not the Honourable Minister know that electrical switches in the compartments were removed mainly because there was not good wiring enough for these electric fittings?

Mr. Speaker: I do not propose to allow that question.

Monday
21st April, 1949

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART II—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Official Report

Volume III, 1949

(19th March, 1949 to 5th April, 1949)

Fourth Session

OF THE

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

1949

Chamber Fumigated 18.10.73

CONTENTS

Volume III—19th March, 1949 to 5th April, 1949.

	PAGES
SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1949—	
General Budget—List of Demands	1583—1638
Demand No. 9—Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (Including Working Expenses)	1583—99
Demand No. 24—Ministry of Communications	1583—99
Proposed increase in Postal Rates.	1584—99
Demand No. 47—Meteorology	1584—99
Demand No. 57—Overseas Communication Service	1584—1600
Demand No. 59—Telephone Factory	1584—1600
Demand No. 60—Aviation	1584—1600
Demand No. 92—Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	1584—1600
Demand No. 93—Indian Posts and Telegraphs Stores Suspense (Not met from Revenue)	1584—1600
Demand No. 95—Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	1584—1600
Demand No. 26—Ministry of Food	1600—36
Stoppage of Food Grains Import from Foreign Countries	1605—36
Food Shortage and Policy	1606—36
Demand No. 7—Forest	1601—36
Demand No. 17—Ministry of Agriculture	1601—36
Co-ordination with Provinces and failure to meet shortage of food	1606—36
Demand No. 41—Survey of India	1601—36
Demand No. 42—Botanical Survey	1601—36
Demand No. 43—Zoological Survey	1601—36
Demand No. 53—Agriculture	1601—36
Demand No. 54—Civil Veterinary Services	1601—36
Demand No. 55—Indian Dairy Department	1601—37
Demand No. 90—Capital Outlay on Forests	1601—37
Demand No. 11—Constituent Assembly	1637
Demand No. 12—Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative)	1637
Demand No. 14—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1637
Demand No. 15—Ministry of Law	1637
Demand No. 30—Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation	1638
Demand No. 33—Administration of Justice	1638
Demand No. 38—Ecclesiastical	1638
Demand No. 48—Department of Scientific Research	1638
Demand No. 61—Broadcasting	1638
Demand No. 75—Expenditure on Refugees	1638
Demand No. 96—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	1638
MONDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1949—	
Papers laid on the Table	1639—41
Bombay Port Trust (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	1641
Ajmer-Merwara Tenancy and Land Records Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	1641
Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—(Amendment of sections 361, 375, etc.)—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	1641

	PAGES
MONDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1949—contd.	
Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee	1641—42
Indian Finance Bill—Discussion on motion to refer to Select Committee—not concluded	1642-1702
TUESDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1949—	
Papers laid on the Table	1703
Banking Companies (Legal Practitioners' Clients' Accounts) Bill—Introduced	1703
Indian Finance Bill—Referred to Select Committee	1703—50
WEDNESDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1949—	
Non-inclusion of Hindu Code in Order Paper	1751
Papers laid on the Table	1751—53
Motion re Elections to Standing Advisory Committees	1753—67
Election to Standing Finance Committee	1767
Election to Committee on Public Accounts	1767—70
Elections to Standing Finance Committee for Railways and Central Advisory Council for Railways	1770—71
Election to Central Committee of Tuberculosis Association of India	1771
Railways (Transport of Goods) Amendment Bill—Passed	1772—83
Industries (Development and Control) Bill—Introduced	1784
Resolution re Extension of period mentioned in Sections 2 and 3 of India (Central Government and Legislature) Act, 1946 as Adapted—Adopted	1784—1805
THURSDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1949—	
Statement on Report of Cattle Protection and Preservation Committee	1807—08
Protective Duties (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill—Discussion on motion to consider—not concluded	1808—57
FRIDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1949—	
Elections to Standing Committees for Ministries of Commerce, Communications and Defence	1859
Hindu Marriages Validity Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	1859
Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	1859—60
Indian Judicial Procedure Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee	1860
Protective Duties (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill—Passed as amended	1860—72
Tea Committee for India Bill—Passed as amended	1872—1908
Indian Finance Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	1875
Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Bill—Discussion on motion to consider—not concluded.	1908-09
SATURDAY, 26TH MARCH, 1949—	
Elections to Standing Committees for Ministries of External Affairs, Food and Health	1911
Motion re—	
Relief and Rehabilitation Situation	1911—61
Information and Broadcasting.	1961—96
Election to Standing Committee for Ministry of Agriculture	1996
MONDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1949—	
Election to Standing Committee for Ministry of Agriculture	1997
Election to Standing Committee for Ministry of Communications	1997

MONDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1949—contd. PAGES

Election to Standing Committees for Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and Labour 1998

Delhi Hotels (Control of Accommodation) Bill—Introduced. 1998

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended . . 1998 —2000

Governor-General's Salary (Exemption from Taxation) Bill—Passed . . 2000—12

Criminal Law (Removal of Racial Discriminations) Bill—Passed . . . 2012—13

Motion re Report of Indian Railway Enquiry Committee—Talked out . . 2013—38

Elections to Standing Committees for Ministries of Agriculture and Communications 2038

TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1949—

Election to Standing Committees for Ministries of Education, Law, Relief and Rehabilitation and Transport (other than Roads) 2039

Indian Finance Bill—Discussion on motion to consider as reported by Select Committee—not concluded . . . . 2039—86

Statement re the proposed Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers in London 2086—87

WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH, 1949—

Elections to Standing Committees for Ministries of Home Affairs and Industry and Supply 2089

Elections to Standing Committees for Ministries of States and Works, Mines and Power, Department of Scientific Research, Standing Finance Committee and Committee on Public Accounts . . . . 2089—90

Fixation of Saturday, the 2nd April for Official Business 2090

Indian Finance Bill—Passed as amended . . 2090—2102, 2103—33

Statement of Government Business . . . . 2102—03

News re Safety of Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel after Air accident near Jaipur 2133

THURSDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1949—

Papers laid on the Table . . . . 2135—38

Election to National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee . 2138 —39

Election to Standing Committee for Roads 2140

Elections to Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Central Advisory Council for Railways and Central Committee of Tuberculosis Association of India 2140

Displaced Persons (Legal Proceedings) Bill—Introduced 2141

Estate Duty Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee . . . 2141

Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1948-49 . . . . . . 2141—95

FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1949

Election to All India Council for Technical Education. . . . . . 2197—2200

Election to Committee to review Conventions re separation of Railway from General Finance . . . . 2200—11

Hindu Code—Motion to consider as reported by Select Committee—not concluded . . . . 2211—43

SATURDAY, 2ND APRIL, 1949—

Elections to National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee and to Standing Committee for Roads 2245

Taxation Laws Amendment Bill—Introduced 2245

Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . . . 2245—46

Influx from Pakistan (Control) Bill—Introduced 2246

Hindu Code—Motions to consider as reported by Select Committee to re-circulate and to re-commit to Select Committee—not concluded . . . . 2246—89.

MONDAY, 4TH APRIL, 1949— PAGES

Elections to All India Council for Technical Education and to the Committee to review Working of Railway Convention 2291
Disposal of the Business of the House . . . . . . 2291—94
Indian Cattle Preservation Bill—Motion for continuation—Adopted . 2294
Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended . . 2294—2334
Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended . . . . 2334—36
Hindu Marriages Validity Bill—Passed as amended . . . . . 2336—40

TUESDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1949—

Closing date of the Assembly Session 2341
Papers laid on the Table 2341
Election to Central Tea Board 2342
Election to Central Advisory Board of Archaeology 2342
West Godavari District (Assimilation of Laws on Federal Subjects) Bill—Introduced 2343
Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill—Introduced 2343
Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Bill—Passed as amended 2343—76
Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Bill—Motion to consider as reported by Select Committee—not concluded . . . . 2377—84

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 21st March, 1949.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

11-50 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION FOR HALF YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1948

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai (Minister of Finance): Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the Report of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1948, in accordance with sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948.

REPORT OF THE REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1948

The Rehabilitation Finance Administration was set up with effect from the 1st June 1948 under the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948, for the purpose of giving financial assistance on reasonable terms to displaced persons to enable them to settle in business or industry. The administration consists of a Chairman, three officials appointed by the Central Government, and three non-officials nominated by the Central Government. There is an Advisory Board, consisting of 13 members, to advise the Administration on matters of policy, and Regional Committees will also be formed shortly to advise each Branch of the Administration at Simla, Bombay and Calcutta. The Central Government advances money from time to time for the business of the Administration, the aggregate amount of which will not exceed ten crores of rupees. The Administration entertains applications for loans of Rs. 5,000 and over upto Rs. 50,000 except in the case of co-operative societies or joint stock companies where the maximum may be up to rupees one lakh. It is hoped that all the Branches of the Administration namely, at Simla, Bombay, Calcutta and Lucknow will be in full working order with effect from the 1st April 1949, when the average of the monthly loans sanctioned would be about 50 lakhs of rupees.

The details of the working of the Administration are given in the statement.

Statement

		Rs.	A.	P.
A.—(i)	Total amount of principal due to Government	15,10,000	0	0
(ii)	Total amount of interest due to Government	4,433	7	0
(iii)	Total principal amount outstanding on Advances made by the Administration	7,71,244	12	0
(iv)	Approximate total amount of interest accrued on (iii) but not yet received	5,571	13	0
(v)	Total of the monies of the Administration lying with the Reserve Bank of India and its agents— Reserve Bank of India Rs. 3,01,000 Imperial Bank of India Rs. 2,00,866/4/-	5,01,866	4	0
(vi)	Total of the Cash balances at Head Office and Branches including Rs. 6,000 in transit	11,208	5	0
(vii)	Total outstanding rediscounts of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes—	*Nil*		
(viii)	If the total of (i) and (ii) exceeds the total of (iii) to (vii), an explanation of the deficit— The deficit is Rs. 2,24,542-5-0			

It is but natural that during the first half-year of its existence the Administration should have to live on capital. As its advances increase and interest-earnings go up, the working deficit will turn into a surplus.

(ix) Total cost of running the Administration during the half-year 2,10,333 6 6

		(a) Business	(b) Industry	Total
B.—(i)	Total number of new Advances sanctioned by the Administration during the half-year . .	119	76	195
(ii)	Total amount for which the advances in (i) were sanctioned	15,24,500	13,77,500	29,02,000
(iii)	Total amount out of (ii) actually advanced during the half year	3,91,500	3,80,000	7,71,500
(iv)	Highest amount of advances sanctioned . .	1,00,000	40,000	..
	Lowest amount of advances sanctioned . .	6,000	66,000	..
	Average amount of advances sanctioned . .	12,811	18,125	
(v)	*Classification of* (i)—			
	(a) Individuals	76	37	113
	(b) Joint Hindu Family Firms	27	18	45
	(c) Partnerships	13	15	28
	(d) Private Ltd. Companies	1	6	7
	(e) Co-operative Societies	2	*Nil.*	2
	(f) Joint Stock Companies	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
	Classification of (ii)—			
	(a) Individuals	8,17,000	5,26,500	13,43,500
	(b) Joint Hindu Family Firms	3,06,500	3,68,000	6,74,500
	(c) Partnerships	2,31,000	2,53,000	4,84,000
	(d) Private Ltd., Companies	10,000	2,30,000	2,40,000
	(e) Co-operative Societies	1,60,000	*Nil.*	1,60,000
	(f) Joint Stock Companies	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(vi)	Total amount advanced by the Administration during the half-year in respect of advances previously sanctioned	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

C.—(i) Total amount outstanding at the commencement of the half-year on—

(a) Loans granted by the Administration — *Nil.*

(b) Interest on (a) . . . . . . — *Nil.*

(ii) Total amount recovered during the half-year—

(a) on account of principal . . . — Rs. 255 4 0

(b) on account of interest . . . . — *Nil.*

Rs. 255 4 0

D.—(i) Total amount overdue from borrowers at the commencement of the half-year . . . . — *Nil.*

(ii) Total amount which became overdue during the half-year . — *Nil.*

(iii) Total overdue amount recovered during the half-year . . — *Nil.*

(iv) Total amount overdue at the close of the half-year and the total number of defaulters . . . . — *Nil.*

E.—(i) Total investment of the Administration as at the close of the half-year in rediscounts under clause (*b*) of section 12 — *Nil.*

(ii) Total liability of the Administration as at the close of the half-year on guarantees under clause (c) of section 12 . — *Nil.*

F.—(i) Number of cases in which legal action had to be taken against defaulters during the half-year . . . . . — *Nil.*

Number of cases in which the business or industry of a defaulting borrower had to be taken charge of by the Administration . . . . — *Nil.*

G.—Number of persons rehabilitated by the Administration—

(a)	Directly	1142
(b)	Indirectly	1685
(c)	Total from the date the Administration was set up to the close of the half-year	2827

Sd/ A. Nath	Sd/ M. Datta	Sd/ S.S. Rachhpal
Accountant	*Chief Accountant*	*Chief Administrator*

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA EMPLOYEES, PROVIDENT FUND REGULATIONS, 1948

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai (Minister of Finance): I lay on the table a copy of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Employees' Provident Fund: *Regulations, 1948, in accordance with sub-section (3) of Section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam (Minister of State for Railways and Transport): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

AJMER-MERWARA TENANCY AND LAND RECORDS BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram (Minister of Food and Agriculture): Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies, record-of-rights and other matters connected therewith in Ajmer-Merwara.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AND THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(*Amendment of Sections 361, 375, etc.*)

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (East Punjab: General): Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT (AMENDMENT) BILLS

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (East Punjab: General): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (*Amendment of sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10*), the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (*Amendment of sections 2 and 4*) and the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (*Amendment of sections 10, 11 and 13*), be further extended upto the 25th March, 1949."

*Not printed in the day's debates. Copy placed in the Library of the House.—*Ed. of Deb.*

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Sir, the Select Committee on these three Bills and the Bill whose Report of the Select Committee I have just presented to the House, was the same. Though the meeting of the Committee on that Bill was held, the meeting on these three Bills could not be held on account of the absence of Dr. Ambedkar. Now he has come back and I hope the Select Committee will meet before the 25th and present the Report. So, I beg to move that the time be extended up to 25th March.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (*Amendment of sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10*), the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (*Amendment of sections 2 and 4*) and the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (*Amendment of sections 10, 11 and 13*), be further extended upto the 25th March 1949."

The motion was adopted

INDIAN FINANCE BILL

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai (Minister of Finance): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year beginning on the first day of April, 1949, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Shri T.A. Ramalingam Chettiar, Shri Biswanath Das, Shri R.K. Sidhva, Shri Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Prof. N.G. Ranga, Shri Ram Nath Goenka, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad, Shri Mohan Lal Gautam, Shrimati Annie Mascarene, Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt, Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka, Mr. Homi Mody, Shri Khandubhai K. Desai, Shri S.V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, Shri H.V. Kamath, Shri B.L. Sondhi, Shri Kala Venkata Rao, Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, and the Mover, with instructions to report on or before the 25th March, 1949 and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

Sir, the financial proposals to which this Bill seeks to give statutory form are proposals which have been set out and explained in the Budget speech, and the proposals have also had the advantage of being fairly and fully discussed by the House during the General Discussion on the Budget and later during the discussion of the Estimates of the Finance Ministry. As far as the postal rates included in the Bill are concerned, they have also been discussed sufficiently during the discussion of the Estimates of the Ministry of Communications. I feel therefore, that it is hardly necessary, and possibly not worthwhile, for me to make a speech on the motion at this stage. If there are any fresh points raised in the course of the debate, then I shall of course try to the best of my ability to answer them when my turn comes for replying to the debate. For the present, Sir, with your permission, I would refrain from making a speech. I would simply commend the motion to the House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year beginning on the first day of April, 1949, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, Shri Biswanath Das, Shri R. K. Sidhva, Shri Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Ram Nath Goenka, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad, Shri Mohan Lal Gautam, Shrimati Annie Mascarene, Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt, Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka, Mr. Homi Mody, Shri Khandubhai K. Desai, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, Shri H. V. Kamath, Shri B. L. Sondhi, Shri Kala Venkata Rao, Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, and the Mover, with instructions to report on or before the 25th March, 1949, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

Mr. Speaker: The House is already aware that today and tomorrow have been allotted for consideration of this motion. As 5 P.M. tomorrow, I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. I propose to call upon the Finance Minister at 4 o'clock tomorrow, to reply. I trust this will suit the House.

As regards time-limit on speeches, I propose to allot ten minutes to each speaker.

An Honourable Member: That is very small.

Mr. Speaker: There is a list of some twenty speakers before me, and I am sure some more who are not members of the Congress Party will also like to participate in the debate. So it is again the same old question, over and over again, of accommodating a large number of speakers. Of course it is entirely left to the House. But I am fixing the time limit of ten minutes, and in exceptional cases, I may extend it to 15 minutes, but under no circumstances for a period of time beyond fifteen minutes.

I am sorry I have to resort to this kind of thing, because I find a large number of people anxious to speak.

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): What about those who are already on the Select Committee?

Mr. Speaker: As regards those who are already on the Select Committee—whose names are proposed for the Select Committee—the House knows my views on this matter. They will have a chance of discussing the Bill threadbare and so I expect they will give a chance to other Members.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras: General): Sir, may I respectfully point out that fixing of time-limit for discussion of the Finance Bill is entirely unheard of? It is a question of voting of supplies and every Member has the right to air his grievances. It is his right, and this procedure is entirely unheard of, and I hope you will please take this into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: This point was considered when the old Rules were there, and the new Rules were made. I may invite the attention of the honourable Member to the specific rule, Rule 46, clause (4) which says—

> "Subject to the proviso to sub-rule (2) the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under that sub-rule."

This procedure has been followed in this House in financial matters, because we have to finish the whole thing by a particular time. If I were to observe a rule of specifying no time-limit, the result will be that half a dozen or even two Members may go on and take up the time of the House till tomorrow evening, and the other Members will have absolutely no chance. That is the problem. But, Members are again going to have a chance when the Finance Bill comes from the Select Committee. That is the position.

12 NOON

Shri R. K. Sidhva (C.P. and Berar: General): I understand there is a committee appointed for amending the rules?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but so long as the rules are not actually amended, they hold good; and even after the committee has recommended a deletion or change, so long as it is not passed by the House, we have to follow the existing rule.

Shri H. V. Kamath (C.P. and Berar: General): Will you please rule, that those who speak today and tomorrow are not allowed to speak next week?

Mr. Speaker: It is not possible to make such a rule.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (East Punjab: General): This rule says that the Chair will use its discretion so far as the question of time-limit is concerned. But here, you are not using your discretion, but following the wishes of the Members.

Mr. Speaker: I have exercised discretion, considering all the factors, including the desire of the Members, that being one of the factors.

Mr. Muhammad Ismail Khan (U.P.: Muslim): You have just said, Sir that you do not approve of the Members nominated to the Select Committee taking part in the debate. Then why is the honourable Minister given an hour's time for replying to the debate? Surely he is a member of the Select Committee just like any other member.

Mr. Speaker: The answer is obvious, and I do not think I need go into the details. The honourable Minister stands entirely on a different footing from the other Members. The Bill is his child and he has to explain to the Members why he has resorted to particular provisions of the Bill. The matter is so obvious that I do not think the honourable Member who raised it is serious about it.

Mr. Muhammad Ismail Khan: If he speaks now I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: But the point is he should explain his point of view to the Members after he hears their points. Further, under the rules, he has also got the statutory right of reply which cannot be denied. Now, Shri Prakasam.

Shri T. Prakasam (Madras: General): Sir, I thank you for calling me to speak on this important measure.

It is impossible to speak within ten minutes what one may have to say on this measure. However, as you have fixed the time-limit, I shall just touch on a few points. First I deal with the question of conscription. I have been feeling that having regard to the conditions in our country, conscription ought to have been adopted, if not throughout the country, at least in the disturbed areas. But this has not been done, and with the explanation of the Prime Minister that it is not through conscription that the people can defend themselves, but that we should develop the technical side of it with regard to aeroplanes and by other scientific methods, I do not agree. Whatever may be said about the methods, the people must be trained and we should not have any fear that the people trained may turn against the Government or against themselves, as the English people had been feeling so long as they were in charge of this country for over 150 years. Now I submit, that conscription item should not be left out lightly, but it must be taken into account, having regard to the areas where this Communist menace has overtaken the country. Calcutta is said to be the centre in the country, and in the Calcutta report of the Communist organisation, it is said that Andhra organisation was the best of their organisations in India. I know how this Communism was three years ago and how it spread and how some of us were responsible for it. I have been hoping that there would be a commission to enquire into the whole matter to see how we were responsible ourselves and how we were not able to prevent it in proper time, how it started in some places and how it spread into Hyderabad and other places.

With regard to Industries and Supply, we have lost our friends ever since Independence was acquired by us. So long as the fight for freedom continued, we worked on proper lines and we were endeavouring to carry on a constructive programme laid by the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi and it was progressing through the cottage industries without any prejudice to the larger industries. That has been given up now. The Industries Minister has been taking considerable pains with regard to both of these items, but they have lost the whole thing, and it takes considerable time. In this connection, I would urge now that the village Republic Organization that has been recommended in

the framing of the Constitution will be started immediately as it has been done in the United Provinces under the administration of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and he has made a beginning and the Assam Government also had made a good beginning already. Similarly, it would be in the best interests of the country that the Village Republic Organisation should be undertaken from now without waiting until the Constitution is made ready and the new Constitution comes after the elections.

Taking Finance, the honourable Dr. John Matthai is a very able, accomplished friend with regard to this subject from his own stand-point and from his own ideals, but I would beg to point out to the honourable the Finance Minister that the policy must be changed from what is being adopted now. The policy must be not the policy which the British people had introduced and worked up and handed it to us to continue. That is what we have been doing and it is in that way that we have come to adopt the Constitution Act of 1935 as the basis of our Independence. Therefore, that policy must be changed with regard to finance. It must not be on the basis of competition and profiteering that we should go on in this matter of carrying on the administration. Those two things must be amended to give way to co-operative basis and non-profiteering basis. Whenever it is pointed out that co-operative basis must be adopted, great trouble is created by those interested who have been insisting on the capitalist system continuing. Therefore, I am suggesting, Sir, that co-operative basis should be adopted, as regards the other matter, as far as possible. Dr. Rajendra Prasad when he was the President of the Congress gave directions, with regard to the agrarian reforms and stressed that the co-operative basis should be adopted from the very beginning and so far as the International Agricultural Organization was concerned, of course, that co-operative basis was not there. The Managing Director of the International Co-operative Organization was himself a person owning 2,000 acres of land on which he grows wheat and other things and, of course, he himself suggested that co-operative basis might have to be adopted on a decentralization basis, having regard to the special conditions in which India stands at present. India can be made to resist Communism can be made go give food and cloth and can be made to prosper only when the co-operative basis is adopted by the Finance Ministry of this Government either now or in the future. Let us take a warning. We are in the danger zone now, because we have not been adopting this basis and we have abandoned the basis laid down by Mahatma Gandhi thirty years ago and train people on that basis. When we were in jail the Communists came forward saying that they would be helping the unfortunate agriculturists and the poor people in the country. They could approach them and they could tell them: "The Congress-men are in jails and how can they help you? We are here to help you." In that way they managed to get to the people. Therefore, it is this co-operative basis that should be adopted by us.

As regards Health, I may submit that the indigenous system of medicine should be adopted by this Government without waiting for the reforms. There are four systems prevailing in the country and each time we are told that we are continuing only the allopathic system. In the allopathic system, we know how many hospitals there are, how many institutions there are to give relief. We know the number of villages, but we also know that there are no people to help them in any respect. If you want to help them, you take all these four systems of medicine, train them within a short time and distribute them amongst the villagers without waiting until you come to a critical stage in the future. In that way lakhs of villages can be covered by giving training to our people in all the four systems of medicine that we have got and thus give relief to the people in the country.

[Shri T. Prakasam]

I was talking on the question of food the other day, but I will point out the honourable the Prime Minister was good enough to refer to the grave situation with regard to food only yesterday or the day before while addressing students. He pointed out how we should make an effort to grow more food, at least ten per cent. more than what we are having today. With regard to this question of food, the seriousness cannot be understood perhaps by us and we will be forgetting also that in 1947, Sir, we had to import food stuff worth 100 crores of rupees. In 1948, it went up to 150 crores of food imports from other countries. This year a special officer has been appointed for this purpose and the figure comes to 280 crores. If this is the way in which we have to get food even for 1949 and 1950, we will be in a very serious position. Therefore it is necessary that we should make an effort to put an end to this by paying special attention ourselves within our own country. It is for that purpose I am submitting that a new Commission should be appointed to sit together and solve the whole food problem within the shortest possible time. Commissions take long time to make their investigations. I am not enamoured of such Commissions. We should have a Commission that would complete its labours quickly. I have nothing more to add.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar: General): Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to speak on the Finance Bill in the beginning of the discussion. But I am sorry to say that I have again to raise my voice against the time-limit of ten minutes on speeches.

When the Finance Bill is under discussion, all Departments of the Government come under examination. It is therefore that the convention requires that all Ministers should be represented in the House while the Bill is discussed. I do not know how much interest the Ministers take in the speeches of Members. I say it is not proper that so many of them should be absent from the House.

Within the limited time allowed to me. I shall refer to two or three points. The honourable the Finance Minister, in his Budget speech as well as in his reply to the speeches made on the Budget, referred to the question of inflation and suggested some measures for fighting it. I may tell him that the steps he proposed to take are very mild and far-fetched and that he is not going to succeed in fighting inflation with those methods. The control of articles still continues. Unless the movements of articles are free throughout the country, the prices are not going to be adjusted.

It is unfortunate that India has been divided into two on political grounds. But this control policy has divided India into economic holdings in large numbers. There is abundance of food grains in the Punjab and they cannot be moved to the United Provinces or Bihar. I do not see how the prices will adjust themselves. Now there is starvation in one place and abundance in other places. When Mahatma Gandhi was living he came to the help of people in their sufferings. He raised his voice against control and control was removed. But Mahatma Gandhi is no more There is nobody to control this Government now. They again imposed controls. On behalf of the suffering millions in the country I tell the Government that the re-imposition of controls was the most foolish act of this Government. As long as controls continue, there is no hope of prices coming down or the sufferings of the people being removed. Control has created corruption in the country and increased the miseries of the people. It has further degraded our national character. I am sorry that the Government have not taken note of these things. They re-imposed control because they did not know what to do in this matter.

It has been suggested that contraction of currency is one of the steps needed to meet inflation. I agree to it. I have two more suggestions to make in regard to this. I do not mind whether they are accepted or not. I suggest first that production has to be increased. With this I am sure the Ministers will agree. But if we have to increase our production of food we have got to improve the productive power of the nation. Unless the productive power of the nation is improved, there is no chance for production to improve. When we are considering this question of the productive power of the nation, we have to see what part of the nation is engaged in production. We have to find out how many people are consumers and how many are producers We have to see how many are *Khanewalas* and how many are *Kamanewalas*. If we take the adult population we will find that the womenfolk—I hope the Lady Members in the House will not take it amiss—do not produce anything.

Shri B. L. Sondhi (East Punjab: General): They are producing children.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: I am talking of things which are meant for consumption. It will be said that women also work in the field and do some production work. But their number is so few that it can be left out of calculation. So, half the population of the country is only *Khanewalas*. Next we have to note that the children. old men and infirm people do not do anything so far as production work goes. Then we have the Brahmin class. They do not produce anything. Then we have the landlords, the big zamindars.........

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay (West Bengal: General): There is division of labour in the country.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: And lawyers also are there. Their percentage is also large. I am reminded of the merchant classes. They move things from one place to another, but so far as production goes they do not contribute anything. Last but not the least all the people engaged in the whole Government machinery are only consumers. I mean that they are *Khanewalas*. They also do not produce anything. In that way, if we calculate we will find that not more than 15 per cent of the population of this country are engaged in production work and all the rest are consumers. Sir, here I suggest that if we are anxious to increase production in this country, we have to do something by way of legislation. There ought to be some legislation enforcing upon each and everybody who is able bodied that he should work for some time in the field. Let there be a legislation that from *Chowkidar* to the Governor General, everybody should work for at least an hour a day either in the field or at least on the spinning wheel. If the nation takes this into head and if it be accepted and brought into effect, I think production will increase. Now-a-days, there is a lot of talk heard in the House and elsewhere—talk, talk and nothing else but talk—so far as production goes, but it is necessary that production has got to be stepped up by sincere endeavour, and this is not possible unless everybody does something in this direction. I tell the world, I tell the Government, I tell everybody in this country that if they want to check the Communist menace and the other parties in this country, we have to do something and this system which is prevailing in our society in which a lot of people who are only *Khanewalas* and only a small number of people who are *Kamanewalas*—this system must go.

Although the time is so very short, I wish to speak on the question of salaries of Government servants. I have spoken times without number before and I have to talk again on this subject. This salary has been fixed by

[Babu Ramnarayan Singh.]

the previous Government which was a foreign Government, which was an exploiting Government. But now this Government is our own and I again repeat—which I repeated last year—that it was resolved in the Congress at Karachi that the highest salary in the State ought to be not more than Rs. 500 a month. But so long as we go on increasing the salaries and the State expenditure, and yet we want to fight inflation, it would be only too foolish and rather ridiculous. We have to increase our productive capacity and at the same time we have to greatly reduce State expenditure. Having done these two things, it is possible that inflation may be fought. Otherwise, it is no good talking about how to fight inflation.

One more word about the salaries. I think the law demands that whatever is paid to the Government by way of taxes is to be returned to the people by way of services. Look at the whole of the Budget. You will find that a very small amount—I do not think more than five per cent—is to be returned to the people in the form of constructive work, and all the rest of the money is paid to the Government servants. It means simply that Government exists for the Government and the resources of the country are meant only to support and maintain the Government and nothing more and nothing less. This thing has to go.

Sir, one or two minutes more and I shall finish.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable Member has been given fifteen minutes already, so he may just finish that sentence.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: All right, Sir. Only one or two more sentences.

If the Government and all our leaders are anxious to meet the Communist menace and the Socialist menace, we have to reduce State salaries and at the same time increase our productive power. And I may say that if you are not going to do that, the charge of the other party that this is not a machinery of Government to serve the people but only to rob the people would be true.

पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव : मैं जनाब वाला का मशकूर हूं कि मुझे इस वक्त मौका जनाब वाला ने अता फ़रमाया है। जब कि फाइनेंस बिल पर बहस करने का मौका मिलता है तो उस वक्त फ़िनान्स् बिल को छोड़ कर बजट के सब मामलों पर बहस करने का फायदा उठाया जाता है और मेम्बरान बजट पर अपने नुक्ते निगाह का इज़हार करते हैं। मैं इस बारे में हर मौके पर यह देखने के वास्ते फायदा उठाता हूं कि आया इस साल के अन्दर हमने उन चीज़ों में कोई तरक्की की है जो नेशन बिल्डिंग से ताल्लुक रखती हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं सब से पहले जनाब वाला की तवज्जह अछूत जातियों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिन्हें हकूक नहीं हैं कि वह ज़मीन खरीद सकें और अपने मकानों को बेच सकें और इनहेरिट कर सकें। अरसे दराज से उनको यह हकूक नहीं हैं। और यह हक अछूत जातियों को अब तक नहीं दिया गया। सन् १९२७-२८ में जब मैं हाउस में आया तो मैं ने पहला सवाल उस गवर्नमेंट से यह किया था। और फिर सन् १९४५-४६ में जब मैं आया तो फिर यही सवाल किया कि आया अछूत जातियों को ज़मीन खरीदने की इजाज़त दी जायगी या नहीं। जवाब मिला कि ज़रूर दी जायगी।

लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि आज तक उसी तरह के रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स बाज़ लोगों पर और अछूत जातियों पर मौजूद हैं कि वह जमीन नहीं खरीद सकते—उस जमीन को जो कि सब दौलत को पैदा करने वाली है। इसी तरह मकान के बारे में रेस्ट्रिकशन्स मौजूद हैं, वे लोग अपने मकानात को बेच नहीं सकते। वेश अपने मकानात को इनहेरिट नहीं कर सकते। इस तरह उनको वह हक नहीं है जो कि एक आज़ाद आदमी को उसके स्टेचर के मुताबिक हक होता है और Inhabitiveness की खासीयत पैदा होती है कि वह ज़मीन को बेच सके या खरीद सके, मकान को बेच सके या इनहेरिट कर सके। मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि इस साल भी इन दोनों बातों के बारे में अछूतों को कोई हक नहीं मिला है। शायद कांस्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली में हम जब कांस्टीट्यूशन पास कर लें तो इस मामले में कोई तरक्की हो। लेकिन फिलहाल कुछ तरक्की इस मामले में नहीं हुई है।

इसके अलावा एक खास बात जो मैं इस मौके पर अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आबादी की इनक्रीज़ बेहद होती चली जा रही है और इसकी तरफ गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी है कि इसको किस तरह रोका जाय। अब वक्त आ गया है जब कि फूड का सवाल यहां रोज़ होता है और अगर इस पापुलेशन की कोई रोक नहीं की गयी तो मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि हम अपने फर्ज़ को अदा नहीं करेंगे। इसलिये मैं गवर्नमेंट और सिलेक्ट कमेटी दोनों से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि वह इस मामले पर गौर करें। वैसे मैं जानता हूं कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी के अख्तियारात लिमिटेड होते हैं लेकिन मैं सिलेक्ट कमेटी और गवर्नमेंट दोनों से कहूंगा कि कम से कम एक करोड़ रुपया प्रोपेगेंडा के लिये और और ज़रायों के लिये इस पापुलेशन को रोकने के वास्ते ज़रूर सर्फ किया जाय। मैं इसको निहायत ज़रूरी समझता हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि इस बारे में जो तजावीज़ बतलाई जाती हैं वह इस किस्म की हैं जो हमारे देश की (Genius) ज़हनियत के खिलाफ हैं लेकिन चाहे वह खिलाफ हों या न हों यह ईविल हमारे यहां है और आगे चल कर इसकी वजह से बड़ी मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिये मेरी अदब से गुज़ारिश है कि गवर्नमेंट ज़रूर इस चीज़ के लिये तजवीज़ सोचे और इस का इन्तज़ाम करे।

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I interrupt the honourable Member and find out if he is advocating publicity of contraceptive methods?

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Why not?

पण्डित ठाकुरदास भार्गव: मैं जब यह चीज़ अर्ज़ करता हूं तो सिलेक्ट कमेटी के मेम्बरान को अख्तियार है कि जो तजावीज़ मुनासिब समझें उन पर अमल करें। आनरेबल मेम्बर खुद इस सिलेक्ट कमेटी के मेम्बर हैं।

तीसरी बात जो मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आज देश के अन्दर दो खराबियों को मैं बढ़ते हुए देखता हूं एक चीज़ है प्राविंशियलिज़्म और दूसरी

[पंण्डित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

जाति का भेद भाव। जब कहीं जाता हूं तो खबर मिलती है कि गांव के अन्दर अछूतों और दूसरी जातियों में लड़ाई हुई और अछूत बेचारे पीटे गये। जब कहीं जाता हूं तो देखता हूं कि जाट, ब्राह्मण और दूसरी कौमें अपने फिरके बना रही हैं और एक दूसरे से लड़ने की तजवीज़ कर रही हैं। यह एक ऐसी चीज़ है कि जिससे आगे चल कर स्टेट को बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। इसी तरह प्राविंशियलिज़्म के बारे में यहां हाउस में मेम्बरान अपने दिल में रखते हैं या कभी कभी ज़ाहिर करते हैं कि अगर किसी जगह का कोई मिनिस्टर है तो वह अपने प्राविन्स वालों को नौकरियां दे देता है और कुछ ऐसी कोशिश करता है कि अपने प्राविंस का इंटरेस्ट एडवान्स हो। कुछ हद तक यह लाज़मी भी है क्योंकि हम प्राविंसेज़ के बेसिस पर यहां आते हैं और इसलिये चाहते हैं कि अपने प्राविंस का इंटरेस्ट एडवान्स करें। लेकिन ताहम अगर यह चीज़ ज़्यादा बढ़ गयी तो इसके अन्दर डर है कि हमारी स्टेट को नुकसान पहुंचेगा इसके वास्ते मैं कई तजावीज़ अर्ज़ कर चुका हूं और वह यह है कि हमको एक सोशियल रिफार्म्स और सोशियल हारमोनी की मिनिस्ट्री की ज़रूरत है ताकि कास्ट सिस्टम और जात पांत से जो खराबियां हैं वह दूर हो सकें। इस के लिये (Inter marriage) अन्तर-जातीय विवाह बहुत आवश्यक है ताकि सब जातियों के अन्दर मेल मिलाप बढ़े और मुख़्तलिफ जातियों में जो भेद भाव है और फ़र्क है वह दूर हो। यह बिल्कुल लाज़मी चीज़ है। इसके बिना मुझे नज़र यह आता है कि अगर हम इसी तरह सेक्युलर स्टेट, सेक्युलर स्टेट कहते रहे और इन चीज़ों की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं देंगे तो जो क्लासलेस सोसायटी हम बनाना चाहते हैं वह कभी नहीं बन सकेगी। इस लिये यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि आप इस तरफ तवज्जह दें जिससे कि सारे झगड़ों की चीज़ें ख़त्म हो जाय और आप सुख और शान्ति के साथ आपस में मिल जुल कर रह सकें। यह सूरत पैदा नहीं की गयी तो यह डर है कि बहुत से इंटरेस्ट ऐसे निकलेंगे कि जिनसे देश को खतरा पैदा हो जाय। इसलिये मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को इस तरफ जल्दी तवज्जह देनी चाहिये और इस तरह की एक नयी मिनिस्ट्री कायम करनी चाहिये।

इसके अलावा जो मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हम इबतदाई तालीम का बहुत अरसे से राग अलापते आये हैं। पिछली गवर्नमेंट के ज़माने में हम लोग इसके बारे में शिकायत किया करते थे लेकिन हमको गवर्मेन्ट संभाले हुए अब डेढ़ दो बरस हो गये हैं। जब हम इस तरफ नज़र डालते हैं और देखते हैं कि हमने इस मामले में कितनी तरक्की की तो पता लगता है कि हमने बहुत आगे इसमें कदम नहीं बढ़ाया। यह वक्त था कि हर एक आदमी अपना

फ़र्ज़ फ़ील करता, हर एक ग्रेजुएट फ़ील करता कि जब तक वह कम से कम एक तादाद में अनपढ़ आदमीयों को पढ़ा नहीं देता तब तक वह अपना फ़र्ज़ अदा नहीं करता । लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि हालांकि बहुत सी कोशिशें हो रही हैं पर जितनी होनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं । और इस तरह शायद पता नहीं हम कब तक इबतदाई तालीम को पूर्ण रूप से अपने देश में नहीं ला सकेंगे । विलायत के अन्दर आज के दिन हर एक लड़का और हर एक लड़की कम से कम एंट्रेंस की तालीम पाते हैं । लेकिन हमारे देश में तो जो रफ़्तार है उससे शायद यह चीज़ मुझे कोई पचीस तीस साल तक भी होती नज़र नहीं आती कि जिसके अन्दर हर एक लड़का और हर एक लड़की को एंट्रेंस की तालीम दी जा सके इस सिलसिले में एक बात और भी है कि पुराने दिनों में हम कहा करते थे कि गवर्नमेंट जो तालीम हम लोगों को देती है वह सिर्फ क्लर्कों को पैदा करने की तालीम है । लेकिन उस तालीम में अभी तक कोई फर्क नहीं हुआ । जहां तक सायन्स का ताल्लुक है मुझे अफ़सोस है कि कुछ नहीं किया गया । मेरे पास विज्ञान कला भवन मेरठ की मिसाल मौजूद है । मेरे मित्र चौधरी मुख्तार सिंह साहब ने उसको खड़ा किया और इसके ऊपर कई लाख रुपये लाला श्रीराम और लाला जसवन्तराए साहब ने लगाया है । गवर्नमेंट ने आज तक न तो कोई कोशिश की कि उसके लड़कों को रिकग्नीशन दें और न किसी और तरह की इमदाद दें । विज्ञान कला भवन आठवीं जमाअत के लड़कों को लेता है और उनको चार वर्ष के अन्दर इतनी तालीम दी जाती है कि वह सायन्स के एम० एसी० तक पहुंच जाय । लेकिन जब तक गवर्नमेंट रिकग्नाइज़ नहीं करेगी और लोगों को पता नहीं होगा कि हमें कोई डिप्लोमा या डिग्री ऐसी मिलेगी जो रिकग्नाइज़ हो तब तक ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स नहीं कायम हो सकते । और उसकी शाखाओं के खोलने का तो सवाल ही क्या उठ सकता है । मैं जानता हूं कि जब सायन्स में ट्रेंड परसानल नहीं होगा उस वक्त तक देश सायन्स में तरक्की नहीं कर सकता । इस मामले में जब तक सेंटर तवज्जह नहीं देगा प्राविन्सेज़ तवज्जह हरगिज़ नहीं दे सकते ।

इसी सिलसिले में फूड का सवाल आता है । फूड के बारे में हाउस में रोज़ सवाल आता है, इस बारे में मैं एक और चीज़ अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि फूड सीचुएशन पर बहस करने के वास्ते दो दो तीन तीन दिन का मौका दिया जाता है । लेकिन इस सिलसिले में जो असली ट्रबल है उसकी तरफ मैं हाउस की तवज्जह दो एक मिनट के वास्ते दिलाना चाहता हूं । जब तक कि हम इस एग्रीकल्चर को कानकरेंट सबजेक्ट नहीं बनायेंगे और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को अख्तियार नहीं देंगे कि सारे प्राविन्सेज़ में अपनी तबीयत के मुआफिक काम करा सकें तब तक यह फूड का प्राबलेम हरगिज़ हल नहीं होगा । सबसे बड़ी खराबी यह है कि हाउस के अन्दर डिसकशन तो होता है और मिनिस्टर साहब यहां से प्रोक्योरमेंट के वास्ते

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

प्राविंशियल मिनिस्टर्स को हुक्म देते हैं तो कोई प्राविन्स प्रोक्योर करने की कोशिश नहीं करता क्योंकि वह क्यों अनपापुलर बने। वह सारे इंडिया के प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से इसको देखता ही नहीं है। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जब हम ने यह इरादा कर लिया है कि दो बरस के अन्दर हम इस कमी खूराक को खतम कर देंगे और एक दाना भी बाहर से नहीं लेंगे तो हमारा फर्ज है, हम सब मेम्बरान का फर्ज है कि ऐसी तजावीज़ सोचें और प्राविंसेज में हर एक आदमी सोचे, ज़मींदार और सब आदमी सोचें कि उसकी पेंट्रियाटिक ड्यूटी है कि वह प्राविंसेज को मजबूर कर दे कि वह सब अनाज अपनी ज़रूरत के लिये पैदा करें और सेंटर से एक दाना भी न मांगें। जब तक यह नहीं होगा हमारी यह प्राबलेम हरगिज़ तय नहीं हो सकती।

मैं इसके कनेक्शन में जनाबवाला की तवज्जह थोड़ी सी टॅक्सेशन की तरफ भी दिलाता हूं। मैं इस वक्त ज्वाइन्ट हिन्दू फॅमिली का ज्यादा ज़िक्र नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि जब यहां बिल आयेगा तब मुझे इसका मौका मिलेगा। मैं जानता हूं कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी को इसकी तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह नहीं देनी है और मुझे जरूर अमेन्डमेन्ट पेश करने हैं। मैं इस पर थोड़ा सा ही अर्ज करूंगा क्योंकि इस वक्त मैं अपने टाइम का हिस्सा इस पर खर्च नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन संक्षिप्त रूप से अर्ज करूंगा। मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप पिछले फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर की स्पीच का मुलाहिज़ा फरमायें और अपनी कमीशन की तजवीजों का मुलाहिज़ा फरमायें तो इस साल कम से कम जो रिलीफ दिया जा सकता है वह यह है कि इस वक्त ज्वाइन्ट फॅमिली में जो कोपार्सनर हैं उनको एग्ज़ेम्प्शन आप देते हैं वह फॅमिली में जितने कोपार्सनर हों उनके हिसाब से Exemption दी जाये—असली और ईमानदारी का इलाज यह है कि हिन्दू जोइन्ट फॅमिली पर टॅक्स ही न लगाया जावे। लेकिन अगर आप सर शंमुखम चेटी, अपने इन्वेस्टिगेशन कमीशन और दीगर फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर की तजवीज़ को मानते हैं तो कम से कम इसको फौरन तब्दील कर दिया जाय। जितने कोपार्सनर हों उससे Exemption की रकम को ज़रब देकर उसकी हद तक टॅक्स न लगाया जाय। कोई वजह नहीं है कि इस साल में उस पर अमल न किया जाय। मैं मानता हूं कि आप ने टॅक्स कम कर के जेनरासिटी दिखलाई है, लेकिन इस जेनरासिटी से पहले आप को इन्साफ़ करना चाहिये—मेरा इशारा उन गरीबों की तरफ है जिन पर आप बेजा टॅक्स लगाते हैं बहैसियत मेम्बर हिन्दू खानदान मुशतरका के होने के जिनकी हालत बिल्कुल लेबरर्स की सी है, और मामूली से मामूली इन्सान की है जिन पर टॅक्स न लगना चाहिये। मैं इस मौके पर ज्यादा अर्ज़ नहीं करना चाहता।

मैंने जेनरल टैक्स के सिलसिले में अर्ज किया कि जिनके पास रुपया है वह इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेन्ट से डरते हैं, इन्वेस्टिगेशन ट्रिब्यूनल से डरते हैं, इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेन्ट और इन्वेस्टिगेशन ट्रिब्यूनल चाहते हैं कि उनसे रुपया लिया जाय। मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि वह सारे का सारा रुपया उगल दे। लेकिन मुझे डर है कि जितने फिगर्स आपने दिये, जितने इन्वेस्टिगेशन कमिशन ने टैक्स लगाया है उसकी रकम एक करोड़ के करीब आप ने बतलाई है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इवेडर्स (Evaders) हजारों की तादाद में हैं, करीब दस पन्द्रह (१०-१५) हजार की तादाद जरूर होगी, उनको आप पकड़ नहीं सकेंगे। आपका इन्वेस्टिगेशन कमिशन वहां तक नहीं पहुंच सकेगा। उनसे रुपया निकालने का तरीका यह है कि उनको मौका दिया जाय कि वह खुद आयें एक मारेलिस्ट की तरह और टैक्स अदा करें। और न अगर मियाद में वह ऐसा न करें तो पेनेल्टी आप लगा सकते हैं। दिक्कत यह है कि जो रुपया उनके पास है वह न इन्डस्ट्री में लगता है और न उस पर इन्कम टैक्स नया पैदा किया जा सकता है। अगर वह रुपया इन्डस्ट्री में लगे तो फिर उसका टैक्स मिले और सरकार का भी फ़ायदा हो। और इस तरह से जो रुपया आपको पांच साल में नहीं मिला वह आप इन्वेस्टिगेशन कमिशन के जरिये से नहीं ले सकेंगे और देश का दोहरा नुकसान होता है। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उनको मौका दिया जाय ताकि जो ऐसे आदमी हैं वह इन्सान बनकर, जिम्मेदार और मोरल इन्सान बनकर वह आयें और यह कहें कि रुपया ले लीजिये। मैं समझता हूं कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर ठंडे दिल से गौर करेंगे।

इसके अलावा मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जितनी हमारी रोज़मर्रा की routine चीजें हैं, उन सब में फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। जब कभी मैं हिस्सार जाता हूं तो वह होता है बार रूम में, क्योंकि वह एक ऐसी जगह है जहां सारी गवर्नमेंट की और लोकल चीज़ों पर डिस्कशन आ जाता है। लोग इकट्ठा होते हैं और पूछते हैं कि बतलाइये आपकी गवर्नमेन्ट ने क्या किया। क्या यह दुरुस्त नहीं है कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के ज़माने में जो खराबियां व करप्शन थी वह अब नहीं है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि मिनिस्ट्री में, और कम से कम और जो इस हाउस के मेम्बरान हैं हर एक इसके जिम्मेदार हैं कि आजादी के स्वरूप का हिन्दुस्तान में इम्प्रेशन पैदा करें। और वह लोगों को यह झलक दिखलायें कि हम फ्री हो गये हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि पहले से अब काफी फ़र्क पड़ा है, मैंने देखा है कि रिलीफ और दीगर बातों में काफी फर्क पड़ गया है। मैं देखता हूं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर रात दिन देश की भलाई के फ़िक्र में लगे रहते हैं—अब हमारा सब का यह धर्म है कि अब हम सब ऐसी कोशिश करें कि जिससे मालूम हो कि स्वराज्य नजदीक आ गया है। सारी कोशिश के बाद

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

भी मामूली आदमी यह महसूस नहीं करता कि कोई फर्क पड़ गया है। मैं मानता हूं कि यह ट्रान्जिशन पीरिअड है. लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि पिछले साल में भी लोगों ने महसूस नहीं किया कि हम कोई कदम आगे बढ़ा सके हैं इस बारे में हम ने कदम तो आगे बढ़ाया है लेकिन लोग इसे महसूस नहीं करते। हमारा फ़र्ज़ है कि हम कदम ज़ोर से आगे बढ़ावें और लोगों को महसूस करावें कि सच्चे माईनों में हमें स्वराज्य मिल गया है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak at this time. At the time of the discussion on the Finance Bill, greater use is made of this opportunity to discuss all the aspects of the Budget proposals apart from the provisions of the Bill itself, and the honourable members express their view-point on the Budget. I, on my part, am always on the look out to avail myself of such an opportunity to find out whether we have made any progress in the sphere of our nation-building activities. In this connection, I would first of all like to invite your attention towards the Scheduled Castes who have not got the right to purchase land and sell their houses and seek inheritence. Since times immemorial, they have been deprived of such a right, and this has not as yet been conferred upon the Scheduled Castes. When I came to this House during the year 1927-28, this was the first question that I put to the then Government. And when again I was elected to this House in the year 1945-46, I raised this question for the second time whether or not the Scheduled Castes will be given the right to purchase land. It was stated in reply that it would surely be given. But I find that the same restrictions still exist in respect of certain persons and the Scheduled Castes so much so that they are debarred from purchasing land—the land which is the source of all wealth. Similarly restrictions exist in respect of houses. Those people can neither sell their houses nor inherit these. They are thus deprived of that right which a free man usually exercises according to his stature. And. moreover, they do not also exercise the right of 'Inhabitiveness' by which they may either be able to purchase or sell the land; or sell and inherit houses. I would submit that even this year no right in this respect has been conferred upon the Scheduled Castes. Perhaps some progress may be made in this direction after we have passed our constitution in the Constituent Assembly. But for the present no progress has been made in this respect.

Apart from this, another thing which I would like to submit at the moment is that the population in India is increasing abnormally and Government have not devised any measures to check this. Now the time has come when we are daily faced with the food-problem and if this increasing population is not checked, then I would respectfully submit that we are not fulfilling our duty. Therefore. I would request both the Government and the Select Committee to consider over this. I know it that the Select Committee have got limited powers. But I would request both the Select Committee and the Government that at least one crore of rupees should be spent for propaganda and other cognate matters so as to check this growing population. I consider it quite indispensable. I know that the suggestions which are put forth in this connection are of such a nature that these go against the genius of this country. But these may or may not be against it, this evil does exist here and in the near future we shall have to face a great difficulty. Therefore, I would respectfully submit that Government should think of some device and enforce measures to counteract this.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi): May I interrupt the honourable Member and find out if he is advocating publicity of contraceptive methods?

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras: General): Why not?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: While I make these suggestions, I leave it entirely to the discretion of the honourable members constituting the Select Committee to adopt whatever suggestions they like. The honourable member himself is a member of the Select Committee.

Thirdly, I would like to submit that I find that two evils are increasing in this country day by day. The first is Provincialism and the second racial discrimination. Wherever I go, I am informed that there arose a dispute between the untouchables and other communities in the village as a result of which the former were belaboured. Whenever I visit any place, I find that the Jats, Brahmans and other communities are forming their own sects and harbouring ill will among themselves. Such a state of affairs is likely to menace the integrity of the State in the long run. Similarly, with regard to Provincialism, there are some members in this House who have got the notion or even sometimes give vent to their feelings that in the matter of filling up posts, a Minister accords preferential treatment to the persons belonging to his Province and makes some such efforts so as to advance the interests of his Province. To some extent this is natural because we are elected to this House on Provincial basis and for this reason we want to advance the interest of our Province. But, nevertheless, if this evil gains further strength, then it is apprehended lest it should not prove harmful to our State. To check this, I have made many suggestions one of which is that we require a Ministry of Social Reforms and Harmony so that the evils inherent in the caste system could be removed. Inter-marriage is a *sine qua non* for tackling this problem as it will tend to promote inter-communal harmony and remove the social disabilities that are prevalent among various communities. This is absolutely essential. In the absence of this, it so looks to me that if we go on repeating for a Secular State in this manner and do not devote any attention to this, we shall never be able to evolve the classless society which we aspire after. Therefore, it is an absolute necessity that you should give attention to this aspect so that all the causes of dissension should be removed and we may be able to foster mutual concord and happiness. If this is not done, then it is apprehended lest many interests may not crop up which will involve a great danger to this country. Therefore, with all due respects, I would like to submit that Government should devote immediate attention towards this aspect and set up a new Ministry of this kind.

Apart from this, what I want to submit is that for long we have been harping on 'basic education.' During the time of the previous Government, we used to complain against this, but now a period of one and a half years has elapsed since we took over charge of the administration. When we look to this and see how far we have progressed in this matter, then we find that we have not made any appreciable advance in this direction. This was the time when every one ought to have felt his duty. Every Graduate should have felt that he would be failing in his duty so long as he does not teach a minimum number of illiterates. But I find that the various efforts which are being made in this respect are quite inadequate. And thus we cannot say as to when would it be possible for us to introduce compulsory basic education in our country. In England at present every boy and girl get education at least upto Matric. But keeping in view the trend of events in this country, I cannot see any possibility of achieving this end even after the lapse of 25-30 years during which time every boy and girl may be given education upto Matric. There is one thing more worth mentioning in this

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

connection. In the olden days we used to say that the education imparted by the Government is tended to produce mere clerks. But no change has so far been made in that system. So far as Science is concerned, I am pained to say that nothing has been done. I have in view the example of Vigyan Kala Bhawan, Meerut. It was founded by my friend Ch. Mukhtiar Singh and Lala Siri Ram and Lala Jaswant Rai have spent several lakhs of rupees over it. The Government have up till now neither thought of recognizing the students of this institution, nor have they given any sort of assistance. The Vigyan Kala Bhawan admits students who have passed Middle Class Examination and during the course of four years they are taught so much that they may be able to compete with M.Sc. students. But so long as the Government do not recognise this and the people do not become aware of the fact that they will be granted some such diploma or degree as would be recognised, such institutions cannot exist. And thus the question of opening its Branches does not arise at all. I know that so long as we do not have trained science personnel, our country cannot make any progress in this sphere. Until the Centre devotes its attention to this aspect, the Provinces will not at all be able to take any action in the matter.

Simultaneously, there is a question of food. The food problem is brought up before the House every day. In this connection, I would like to submit one thing more and that is, that two or three days are allotted for the discussion of food situation. But I would like to invite the attention of the House for a minute or so to the real trouble which is experienced in this connection. So long as we do not treat this "Agriculture" as a concurrent subject and vest powers in our Minister to enforce a uniform policy in all the Provinces, this food problem can never be tackled. The greatest trouble is that the orders which the honourable Minister issues to the Provincial Ministers in connection with procurement—as a result of the discussion held in this House—are not acted upon in any Province for the obvious reason as to why should they make themselves unpopular. The Provincial Minister concerned does not see the things from the All India point of view. Therefore, I would submit that when we have decided to put an end to this food shortage during the course of two years and not to import even a grain from abroad, then it becomes the duty of all of us that we should devise some such measures, everybody in the Provinces also should think of this—the zamindars and all other persons—that this is their patriotic duty that they should enjoin upon all the Provinces to produce foodgrains sufficient to meet their demands and do not ask the Centre even for a grain. So long as this is not done, this problem can never be solved.

In this connection, Sir, I would also like to invite your attention towards taxation. At present I do not want to dilate much upon the Joint Hindu Family, because I will be able to have an opportunity, at the time the Bill is brought up, before this House. I know that the Select Committee are not likely to devote much of their attention towards this aspect; but I must move my amendments. I would only casually refer to it, because I do not want to spend any portion of my time over this. But I would refer to it briefly. With all due respects, I would submit that if you peruse the speech delivered by the previous Finance Minister and consider over the suggestions made by the Commission; the minimum relief which you can allow this year is that the exemption which you give at present to the co-parceners constituting the Joint Family should be given according to the number of co-parceners in the family. The real and honest solution lies in the fact that the tax should not be levied from the Hindu Joint Family. But if you accept the proposals of Sir Shanmukham Chetty, the Investigation Commission and other Finance

Ministers, this should at least be changed. The number of co-parceners should be multiplied by the amount exempted and the exemption should be granted to that extent. There is no reason why this should not be enforced with effect from the current year. I admit that by reducing the tax, you have shown generosity; but before showing this generosity you should do justice. I mean to refer to those poor people who are subjected by you to undue taxation on account of their being members of the Hindu Undivided Family—whose condition is just like the labourers and ordinary persons—and no tax should thus be levied from them. I do not want to dwell upon this at any length at this moment.

With regard to general taxation, I stated that those who have got money, they are afraid of the Income-tax Department and the Investigation Tribunal. The Income-Tax Department and the Investigation Tribunal want to realize money from them. I do not want that they should be deprived of the entire money. But I am afraid that all the figures which you gave and the tax that was imposed by the Investigation Commission, its sum total has been stated to be Rs. 1 crore approximately. With all due respects, I would submit that there are thousands of evaders—their number shall at least be ten to fifteen thousands—you will not be able to detect them. Your Investigation Commission will not be able to go to that extent. The only way to realize money from them is that they should be given an opportunity to come forward as 'moralists' and pay the texes. And, if they do not do so within the specified time limit, then you can, of course, impose penalty upon them. The difficulty is this that the money which they have got can neither be invested in industry nor can fresh income tax be recovered on it. If that money is inevsted in Industry, then tax would be recovered on it and Government would derive benefit out of it. And in this way, the money which you could not realize during the period of five years, you will not be able to recover it through the Investigation Commission even, and this will result in twofold loss to the country. Therefore, I would submit that such persons should be afforded an opportunity to behave as men—responsible, honest and moral—so that they may come forward to pay the money on their own accord. I hope the honourable the Finance Minister will consider over it in right earnestness.

Apart from this, I would respeetfully submit that there is no change in our day-to-day routine and working. Whenever I go to Hissar, it so happens that in the Bar Room where the people assemble—because that is the only place where all matters relating to Government and local affairs are discussed—and they enquire as to what are the achievements of your Government? Is it not a fact that the evils and corruption rampant during the British regime do not exist now? I would respectfully submit that the Ministers or at least each of the members sitting in this House are responsible for giving an impression to the masses as to what is the real form of freedom and they should show them a glimpse that we have become free. I know that the conditions are much better now than what were before. I have seen that a sufficient improvement has been made in relief and other matters. I find that our honourable Ministers are day and night solicitous over the country's welfare. Now it is our moral duty that we should make such endeavours from which it could be evidenced that the independence has come within our reach. Even after putting in all such efforts, the common man does not feel any change. I admit that this is a transition period. But I regret that even during the last year the masses did not feel whether we have been able to move any step further. In this respect, we undoubtedly moved a step forward, but the people do not realize this. It is our duty that we should step forward at a tremendous speed and bring home to the masses that we have achieved independence in the true sense.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (C.P. and Berar: General): The Budget discussion has brought out a very large number of points and the tone with which the Budget was received has. I am happy to say, undergone a change. because of certain explanations which were given by the honourable the Finance Minister at a later stage. I do not feel that the whole budgetary position of our country is at all satisfactory. Only on one item I would like to compliment the Finance Minister and that is so far as inflation is concerned. So far as my personal view is concerned I think there was a considerable amount of scare-mongering regarding inflation and I am glad that be has not allowed himself to be hustled into any precipitate action that may have really disturbed the economy of the whole country. The satisfactory reply that he has given in this respect, at any rate, I consider as the most welcome feature so far as the Budget is concerned.

But if we look to the figures of the budgetary provisions in the current year and the expenditure that was actually incurred. I think he will have to admit that there was hardly any working of the budget noticeable. The rise in the revenues was high and the expenses excessive. And yet I do not think there has been any very satisfactory explanation yet given. I make bold to say that the Budget as has been framed is also very much of the same kind and a vague budget and I am sure just as in the working of the present year there was a difference of as huge a figure as 85 crores, there may be a similar increase or decrease both in revenue as well as expenditure provided for in this budget also when we start working it out in the year 1949-50. Because I feel that the budget expenditure that has been provided for has hardly been calculated on any real or tangible basis. It is I believe merely a guess work: otherwise it is impossible that with all his expert staff there should have been so much difference in the working of one single year Of course we know that there have been extraordinary circumstances. That does not afford any consolation to us and I am sure it does not even to the honourable the Finance Minister. There has to be more careful budgetting and more careful watch on expenditure incurred than is observable.

I also do not understand how such a competent and careful Finance Minister has allowed crores of rupees to be spent on various items. I for one would like that the defence of the country should be amply provided for but at the same time we must also look to our ultimate ideals. With the provision made in the budget is it possible to have in 50 years time a navy of any consequence or an air force of any size? I would much rather that the defence and Home Ministries thought on the lines of the ideals preached by Mahatma Gandhi instead of incurring such a large expenditure on defence and police which the country can ill afford. Even if you spend every pie of the revenues of the country for 20 years to come still your armaments and defences will not be of any consequence with which even a country like Belgium or Denmark or Holland could be frightened. I personally think that there is every possibility of reducing the defence expenditure to a certain minimum, so that in ten years time we will build up our industry and with the building up of the industries the defences will also be directly and indirectly strengthened. That is a view which is probably not popular in this House and as one claiming to come from a martial race it is not altogether congenial to me either. But taking stock of the financial situation of the present and looking somewhat far into the future I think we are perhaps going on a wrong basis. In any case I consider it would be worthwhile examining the very fundamentals of our policy and ideals in this respect.

As regards the police what is the position in the country? We have been told in the Home Affairs Ministry's report that everywhere the police has been increased. What is the ideal which we are striving to reach in this respect

also? Are you going to make one constable stand behind every citizen of this country? I know there are the communists and I know there are many other people who are mischief-mongers or trouble-makers. In spite of all that I think it is time that our Government and the Cabinet search their hearts to find out if there are not some other more efficatious means by which it would be possible to govern the country with a lesser police force than has been possible so far. I do not think it is much of a compliment to us if we are to go in the way in which we are going I can tell the House that there is dissatisfaction not only so far as the Central Government alone is concerned but also with respect to provincial governments. Every province is spending four or five times as much on its police force and they are trying to justify the expenditure. If you examine the efficiency of the police at the present moment you will find that merely by increasing their numbers their efficiency does not go up. The efficiency not being there merely by increasing their number, I am afraid we are not likely to enhance our capacity to control the country.

There are many other points which it is impossible for me to deal with within the ten minutes allotted but so far as law and order is concerned I think we ought to examine the whole position and frame some long range plan, so that we may govern the country by means other than the policy and the army, means which will be more in tune with the popular wishes. I am sure that there is such scope for revising our whole outlook so far as the popular demands are concerned and if that is done then we will be advancing the ideals for which Gandhiji stood all his life, not so far as to have a policeless and a militaryless society but at any rate we could have a government with a minimum of both these forces.

So far as controls are concerned—and the complaint was made by one of my friends also—they are very often imposed at the wrong moment. There is the experience of control on groundnuts. I know at least of two provincial governments who ordered and enforced controls exactly when they should not have. The representatives of all interests approached the Ministers and told them that they should wait for sometime before imposing them. But unfortunately they did not listen. The controls were in fact imposed at a time when the agriculturist was bringing his commodity to the market and when the merchants came in possession of the whole stock the controls were lifted so that they got enormous profits. This is what we must try and stop and the controls should not be permitted to be misused from time to time. I think the same thing has happened so far as cloth control and cotton control are concerned. There are many complaints against the control of cloth and the way in which the scheme is working. According to some, it is time that the cloth control is also lifted. I have been speaking about lifting of the control on cotton and raising the prices. I hope the honourable Minister will not commit the same mistake in this regard as has been committed in the past, viz., to raise the prices exactly when every bit of cotton has gone into the hands of the merchants.

The whole Indian economy is based on the welfare of the agriculturist and it is he and his well-being that should be the supreme consideration. I have been trying to impress upon the Agriculture Minister that just as in the Labour Department the labour organisations are managed, supervised and looked after by the Labour Minister through and by means of the labour welfare officers there should be welfare officers for agriculturists also. But so far in the whole country which is supposed to be a peasant's country and an agriculturist's country not a single welfare officer has yet been appointed. I hope the needful would be done in this behalf at an early date.

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

The honourable Minister is said to have taken the proposal to the cabinet, but nothing very substantial has come out of it. One of my honourable friends had complained the other day that we were going further and further from our often repeated ideals and that we were out of tune with the popular aspirations. He challenged the treasury benches to point out if there was a single agriculturist who had been made a Minister in this Cabinet. He also complained that the position in many provinces was no different. The ideal that was preached by Mahatma Gandhi was that the place of the Prime Minister of this country should go to an agriculturist, to a peasant, and not to one who has other interests—not because he had love for the agriculturist as against every other profession but because therein lay the solution of many of our difficulties and the secret of the success and the prosperity of this country, because he alone could understand, appreciate and safeguard the predominant interests in the country as the predominant interests of this country lay in agriculture. That was the reason he preached that and asked people to act up to it.

So far as education is concerned we are told by the honourable Minister that he is trying his best to introduce basic education. But so far as the educational policy of the country is concerned I would like to give a word of warning, *viz.*, that sometimes following faddists here and there spoils even our existing education. We have had the experience of a fad of 'Vidya Mandirs'. This was started with a great gusto in my province. This is an ideal scheme and is blessed by the Mahatma. It is so simple to work. Get hold of twenty acres of land from the village and give it to the school. The teacher will get his pay out of the produce of the school and the boys will also learn. What more do you want? Not a single pie is to be spent from anywhere. This experiment was tried and I regret to say has miserably failed. There were people who understood education better who said in so many words: "you have not had even a single successful experiment with a school of this sort" We think this novel idea should be first tried; its large scale introduction undertaken only after the trials succeed. But these cautions were disregarded. The same thing I fear may happen to the basic education also. I hope it also does not turn out to be a mere fad. I am sorry to say the reports of basic education so far are not encouraging and if proper care is not taken it may prove a colossal failure and instead of adding to the education that exists have the result of spoiling the education that there is in the country. I apprehend it may fail because we have not got money to do it properly. Basic education requires more expenditure, better equipment, better teachers. Wherefrom are we going to get all this? If we want to spend more on schools we will have to stop this huge expenditure on defence. The two things cannot go together.

[*At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Deputy-Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar)*].

We know that in the Provinces, in the districts, everywhere we are short of funds. We are short of funds because we have got such a huge defence expenditure We are short of funds because in the Province of Bombay you are spending nearly rupees three per head of population merely on police. The Bombay Government has budgeted for a police expenditure of rupees 730 lakhs. I am sure it is at least three or four times what it used to be in former days even if you take into account the increase in population. If this is the state of affairs it is impossible to get any more money for education. It is also impossible to get funds to train sufficiently highly qualified staff that will be necessary for basic education. There are some of these schools in my

Province and it is complained that the standard of knowledge which the boys acquire is lower than it was formerly.

Sir, if you will be kind enough to give me about five minutes after the Lunch recess I would like to close here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The honourable Member has already taken fifteen minutes. I am as much bound by the Speaker's ruling. Only one minute remains for the House to rise but if the House is willing to sit for about a minute after that I have no objection.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Lastly I would like to refer to the much discussed problem of increasing our production of food. Of course I have indirectly touched that point and have already said that it is no use merely impressing upon the zamindars or the agriculturists that the country demands that they should produce more. This is not going to impress anybody or touch anybody's heart. Nor is this going to bring an ounce of more food. The whole thing, as I have already said, hangs on the question of prices. The only consideration that can and will weight with the agriculturist is whether it is profitable and economically possible for him to grow foodgrains. So long as there is no proper adjustment of prices there will be no good results because there would be no incentive. Recently I had the good fortune of going to America and I was amazed to see the extent to which the agriculturists control the market. Here the agriculturist is regarded as a sort of thief as if he has brought his produce after stealing from somewhere. It is for the *dalal* or *adatya* in the market to say what price he will offer and the agriculturist has no say whatsoever. He has brought the goods all the way from his village and he has no capacity to wait even for a single day. He has to sell it at whatever price the blessed merchant is pleased to buy. This sort of thing ought to be stopped. If the Agriculture Ministry is worth anything it should tackle this big problem seriously and effectively.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Before we proceed, Sir, may I request you to be so good as to use your discretion to cut down the number of speakers and not shorten the time allowed to a speaker?

Mr. Speaker: I might inform the honourable Member that I have been allowing 15 minutes, not ten.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Sir, I was not present this morning when you quoted some Rules that we were supposed to have passed on the last day of the last session. But has there ever been any precedent at all for this kind of limiting the time of the Members, not only in regard to legislation but especially in regard to the Finance Bill? I want to safeguard not only the Party in power for the time being but also the Chair from any sort of criticism that might be made—charitable or uncharitable—both here as well as abroad that even on an exceptional thing like the Finance Bill, opportunity has been taken in order to stifle criticism, in order to cut down discussion, in order to turn the whole House into a sort of a mummy.

Mr. Speaker: Well, for people who are determined to criticise we have no remedy, but for people who are going to take a reasonable view of the matter, they will have the goodness to see that a large amount of time is given. There is general discussion of the Budget when Members have an opportunity of expressing generally on the entire Administration. Then they had about nine days for discussing the Demands when they had occasion, in respect of each Demand, to make such observations as they liked. Then this Finance Bill is going to the Select Committee, where again the Members will have, in

[Mr. Speaker.]

the Select Committee, an opportunity of discussing threadbare the provisions. They have an opportunity now of two days for discussion which is nothing more or nothing different from the general discussion of the Budget or the Demands. So, two *plus* nine—11 days, *plus* these two days—13 days, and they will again have an opportunity for two days further when the Bill comes out. So, altogether 15 days. And for this year, again, one extra day has been allotted for further discussion.

Now, the real question is not what the others will criticise or say but what we ourselves feel in the matter. While I myself have expressed so many times, that I would prefer always a fewer speeches giving more points at the same time, what I feel is that I am bound to see that various Members of this House do get an opportunity of speaking and that the speaking does not go to the lot of a particular set of Members. It is not merely a question of satisfying the urge of a few people to speak, but I am bound to see that new Members who have come here have also to be given a chance and some new talent has to be tested also

Prof. N. G. Ranga: It is in their own interests also.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I am particular to see that I call upon as many Members as I possibly can. But I have always seen the tendency that, even where I allotted ten minutes—of course I knew nobody was going to stick to ten minutes—seeing the circumstances I have allowed fifteen but in no case more than fifteen. And the last speakers had a full quota of fifteen minutes. Things are going that way. Whatever we do we are bound to be exposed to some kind of criticism, but on the whole if all sections criticise the Chair or the House it means we are in the central right point.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Question, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Now I request it may be fifteen minutes and in your discretion twenty minutes.

Mr. Speaker: That means I am on an inclined plane and I do not know where I shall be.

That is the position. I have also noticed one thing more—I do not blame the Members for that. Practically the same things are said over and over with this difference that different speakers speak a language which is different from the language of the previous speakers. The real points are not coming in such a great number. I do not carry the impression that any point which is worth making is stifled by this time-limit. By even the ten minute time-limit it is not stifled. But that is an individual view, the House may not accept it, but that is my view.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi (U. P.: General): Sir, it has been the privilege in all democracies for the Opposition to delay such sort of measures and it has been a very old and recognised privilege. I only want this. In this House there is no organised Opposition. I do not mind the present procedure but let it not be a sort of a precedent for the future.

And I object to the officials uninvitedly advising you in this matter. I think it is not to the dignity of the Chair that an official should be advising while a Member is speaking or while you, Sir, are speaking.

My submission is that in such matters where a Finance Bill or similar measures come forward for consideration, there has been a privilege which

should not be denied. Just now I do not mind the present procedure, but for the future you might see that the privilege of the Opposition remains intact as long as you are in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: I can understand, and appreciate also, the irritation of the honourable Member, if the Secretary gets up to say something to me. But then he does some injustice to the Chair also if he thinks that the Chair will necessarily accept what the Secretary says. Let there be some more confidence in the level-headedness of the Chair.

Well, the honourable Member says that delaying tactics are legitimate for the Opposition, but he himself has said that, in this House there is no Opposition—I was half-inclined to ask him whether he was one such, but I know there is no organised opposition—not that all Members agree on everything that Government says. As to the future procedure when an Opposition comes into existence, all I can say is that today the position is hypothetical. When it comes the Chair will then adjust itself. Even today, honourable Members will see that, in the changed set-up I have been trying to adjust to the changed situation and have some changed procedure so far as it is possible. The old procedure in the Legislative Assembly, of opposing each and every measure of Government has now to be changed and Members must turn now on a different line. For the future I do not know which of us will be here; if I am here then it will be my responsibility. But that will be for the future, not now. Mr. Chattopadhyay.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: I did not give my name, Sir, I was not prepared to speak today.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, then he loses his chance.

Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor (U.P.: General): Sir, I am very happy that I have been called upon to speak during the course of this debate. I did not know that this rare good fortune would fall upon me so suddenly. (*Shri B. L. Sondhi:* 'I hope you are not shocked.') No, I am not shocked; but it is a very pleasant surprise to me that I should have this rare good fortune.

During the course of this debate, I think I should take up the question of the refugee. During the course of the general debate or general budget discussion, the question of relief and rehabilitation had to be put off because of want of time, and a separate day has been allotted to this subject. But I feel, even that one full day—and now I find it will be only half a day—will not be sufficient to meet the needs of the situation. Therefore, I think I might take up that question even now.

Sir, I would like, first of all to take up the question of the agreement that has been recently arrived at between the Union Government and the Government of Pakistan in regard to the exchange and sale of properties. That question, I think, has not been very satisfactorily settled, and that question has now been agitating the minds of the refugees to a very great extent. They are feeling very unhappy over it. The agreement that has been arrived at is that exchanges and sales of properties in both the Dominions should take place at an individual level. The refugees feel—and I think rightly feel—that this will bring absolutely no relief to them. They feel that it is impossible for them to go to Pakistan to bring about the exchange or sale of their properties there. In the first place, we know it only too well that the residents of Pakistan are creating a very hostile atmosphere against the residents of the Indian Union, and a great deal of propaganda has been

[Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor.]

going on there to the effect that people there should not purchase the property of those Hindus who have left property there. Secondly, the refugees here certainly do not find it secure for them to go there. The few that have gone there and have come back have narrated stories which do not inspire confidence in the people here. They said there is no proper arrangement for their boarding there and they do not think that once they go there it is easy for them to come back at all, not only because the Pakistan Government has passed an ordinance to the effect or made it a rule that nobody going there can come back unless he has cleared the income-tax or has been able to secure an income-tax clearance certificate, but also because they feel that once they go there, there may be hooligans there who might fall upon them. For these reasons they feel that this sort of agreement has brought them absolutely no relief. I fully agree with them that the sale and exchange of property should be effected on a governmental level. I think, that it is very necessary that this suggestion of theirs should be accepted so far as our government is concerned, and of course Government must insist on Pakistan Government also agreeing to such a procedure, that the sale and exchange of property should be effected on a governmental level. An Inter-Dominion Board should be set up whose duties should be to evaluate the value of the properties left behind in both Dominions. Each Dominion should purchase the properties of the evacuees at the value so assessed by the Board, and pay to the other Dominion the price of the property, either in bonds or in cash or some other method should be adopted for paying the value of the property. The persons residing in the Indian Dominion should get the value of their properties, from their own Government, and that Government should realise the value of the property so assessed, from the Pakistan Government. Similar should be the case with the other Dominion. Some such arrangement, I submit, must be arrived at if a satisfactory solution is to be found to this question.

There is yet another question and that is the question of the realisation of the rent of the properties of the evacuees. Over a year—in fact about eighteen months—have passed since the exodus of population from one Dominion to the other, but so far as I know, absolutely no amount of the rent realised in any Dominion has been paid to the proprietors of the immoveable properties. This, Sir, has resulted in great hardship to the refugees. I myself know that a very huge amount has been collected by the Custodian of Evacuees Properties in Western Pakistan, but so far not a pie has been paid by the Custodian to those to whom that rent is due. That is a question which must engage the immediate attention of our Government. If even a fraction of that huge amount which has been realised by Western Pakistan is paid to the refugees here, it will go a great way to reduce their sufferings and it will also go a great way to reduce the responsibility of our Government in looknig after the refugees here.

There is yet another point and that is the question of paying compensation to the refugees. This is a question which has been the subject matter of some controversy recently. The refugees claim that it is their legal right to get compensation for all the losses they have suffered due to partition. Our leader the honourable Prime Minister, has questioned this, and said that he could not see eye to eye with them as to the legality of this proposition. I do not want to enter into any legal quibbles. It may be that the refugees have no legal right to get any compensation, but I do certainly submit, that they are certainly entitled to it, if not on legal grounds, at least on grounds of equity and on humanitarian grounds. Great problems are not solved by

taking a merely legalistic view of things. Great problems have to be solved on a much higher plane. I do feel that this demand of the refugees that they are entitled to compensation for the losses they have had to suffer due to partition is quite just. After all, have they suffered this because of any fault of theirs? Certainly not. All their sufferings are due to the partition which we agreed to in the interest of the country. This is the latest price which we have had to pay to secure the emancipation of the country, to secure the freedom of the country and the question, therefore, arises as to when the whole country has gained thereby, when the freedom has been secured for the whole country, must the price for this freedom be paid only by a particular section of the country, or must it be shared and equitably shared by the whole country? I submit, Sir, that there can be no two opinions on this subject. If we have purchased the liberty of the country, which is enjoyed by every citizen of the country, there is no reason why every citizen of the country according to his capacity and in an equitable manner should not bear the price thereof.

I may also submit that this principle of compensation is not a new principle. It has been accepted in the past and not only has it been accepted in the past, it has been acted upon also and it is being acted upon even today. We know very well that the sufferers during the several non-cooperation movements in the past, and particularly during the Freedom Struggle of 1942, many a person who suffered heavily had been compensated for the losses that they suffered. Various Congress Governments in the different provinces compensated this loss which our political sufferers suffered and even today our Congress Governments in the various provinces are making good to some substantial extent the losses which were suffered by the political sufferers during the 1942 Movement. Now, when this principle has been accepted in the past and it is being acted upon even now in the case of the political sufferers of 1942 Movement, I see no reason why the losses that have been suffered by the refugees in the latest political movement of the country, a political movement which has resulted in much bitter results than our previous political movements, why these sufferers should not be compensated. I, therefore, submit, Sir, we must seriously consider this question.

I know, an argument might be laid against this suggestion, that this problem is a very big one, and that the financial implications of this principle may not be within the means of the financial resources of the Union Government. It may possibly be so, but the mere fact that this is a huge problem or that the money involved in the acceptance of this principle is beyond the capacity of the Union Government is no reason why this should be brushed aside summarily. Let us at least admit the Justice and propriety of this demand; let us admit, Sir, the propriety of this demand and claim and then tell the refugees that while we certainly agree with them in their demand, while we have our fullest sympathy with them in this, we cannot go to a very large extent in meeting their demand because of the financial difficulties. That is one thing, but to tell them that they have neither the legal nor the moral justification for making this demand is certainly something entirely different and let us try to meet this demand to such an extent as we may, and once we begin to apply our mind, we may be able to find out the ways and means also. In this connection, I would suggest in all seriousness as to why we should not think of imposing a rehabilitation levy on the whole of the country excepting of course, the refugees. As I said at the very beginning, when the whole country has gained by the liberation of the country, there is no reason why every citizen of the country should not equitably bear the price of it, and therefore, I see no reason why a rehabilitation levy should not be imposed on the citizens of this country. In my mind, I have absolutely no doubt that the whole country will bear this burden willingly and cheerfully. This will

[Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor.]

not only bring great relief to the refugees, but, this will bring a new bond of unity and affection in the whole country. Everybody will begin to feel then that if there is a catastrophe in one part of the country or if a catastrophe overtakes any one particular section of the country, every other section of the country has to bear its own share of that catastrophe and the whole nation will then begin to feel like one united family where the happiness of one is the happiness of the other and the misery of one is the misery of the other.

These refugees, today feel that they are a neglected body. A feeling of bitterness has overtaken them; a feeling of great disappointment and detachment has overtaken them, and if, we accept this principle, and we do our level best to meet this demand of the refugees, I am sure, this feeling of bitterness among the refugees will disappear and many a trouble with which we are faced because of the dissatisfaction, many a difficulty with which we are faced today, because of this feeling of bitterness among the refugees, because of the dissatisfaction among the refugees, will disappear and many a difficult problem with which we are faced today will disappear. In order to face some of these problems, our Government has to spend a lot of money, and that huge expenditure will be saved, if we are able to satisfy the refugees by acceding to this demand of theirs. I would, therefore most earnestly appeal to our Government to give this proposal its serious consideration and to see to what extent they can meet this just and equitable demand of the refugees. I submit, Sir, in the end that we should not look at it merely as a demand of the refugees. We should look at it from another point of view and that is as to what our duty is. I submit, Sir, even if they had not made this demand and even if they are prepared to give up this demand, we should do something in that direction as a necessary part of our duty. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to put before you and this House and the honourable the Finance Minister this aspect of the question.

Shri C. Subramaniam (Madras: General): I welcome the announcement made by the honourable the Finance Minister the other day that he would be setting up a Commission to survey and assess the national income of India. It is high time we do it, but I wish to make a few suggestions in that regard. We will be having our Census operations somewhere in 1951 and will it not be better if this Commission's work is combined up with the Census operations, so much so, we can have a more comprehensive and effective survey of our national wealth and income. Instead of doing this survey in a haphazard manner, it is better, after achieving Independence, we take stock of the entire situation in the country and we make a comprehensive survey of our entire wealth and income, and the data available will be helpful, when later on under the Constitution, the Commission is set up for the allocation of taxes between the various provinces and the Centre. One other thing also we have got to see and that is, we have got to find out how the various taxes affect the various classes of people. For that, I would suggest a sort of research department attached to the Finance Department, which would study the effects of the various taxes levied not only by the Central Government, but by also the Provincial Governments.

Now, we find that there is absolutely no co-ordination between the Central taxation policy and the provincial taxation policy. I will not go into details, but in many matters, I find they are working at cross purposes. When the Capital Gains Tax is removed, here, we find that in a certain province, they are going to impose a 25 per cent. duty on the increased value of property from the year 1938. When a sale of property situated in any urban area is to take place a duty of 25 per cent. would be collected over the increase in value which had taken place after the year 1938. Then you say you impose an excise duty on sugar here and at the same time a Sales Tax on sugar-cane is

also imposed in the provinces. You increase the duty on petrol and also impose a heavier duty on tyres and say that it would not affect the transport facilities available to the common man. But at the same time a 12 per cent. surcharge on bus-fare has been made in Madras. Certainly this is

3 P.M.

not co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces. I feel it would be better if the collection of the entire tax is made at one point, by the Centre, and distributed to the provinces according to their capacity and need.

The House welcomes the assurance given by the honourable the Finance Minister that he is going to implement the Economy Committee's report as early as possible. But may I tell him that the procedure proposed by him is entirely wrong? He said that these matters are going to be referred to the Standing Committees attached to the various Ministries for their scrutiny. Do the members of the Standing Committees have knowledge of the entire work done in the Secretariat enabling them to take a decision over the recommendations of the Economy Committee? Before you come to a decision as to the strength required in an office, you should know the work done by each category of officer and the total quantity of work required to be done by them. In that context one would have to find out how many Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries are necessary for each Ministry. I feel that the Members of the Standing Committees, however eminent they may be, will not have the opportunity or time and knowledge to pass judgment over the recommendations of the Economy Committee. Another thing is that there are various committees attached to the Ministries. Each Committee may adopt a particular standard to judge the needs of a Ministry. This will mean that when the matter comes before the Standing Finance Committee they will find all sorts of recommendations based on all sorts of calculations and perhaps will have to finally decide not to disturb the *status quo*. This is not dealing with the problem in the right way. After all, the Government appointed the Economy Committee thinking that it is competent to go into the question and make recommendations. Why not they now proceed to consider those recommendations and decide the economies to be effected after a discussion in the Cabinet? I would suggest that, if they are unable to effect economies, let them impose a cut of 10 per cent. or 15 per cent. on the expenditure and leave it to the Ministries to choose what item they would choose for such cuts. In any case, to refer the matter to the Standing Committees and the Standing Finance Committee will only add to the confusion already existing.

I oppose the abolition of the surcharge on air mails proposed by the honourable the Finance Minister. I am not opposing it on the ground of loss of revenue. Our means of communication by air are so very much limited that there should be a certain amount of priority in moving the posts. Only posts which are of an urgent nature should be moved by air. For example if people will be content with the mail train carrying their letters, if you abolish the present system even such letters would be taken by air. This is not only unnecessary but would hamper the despatch of very urgent communications and the like by air. As it is, you are trying to move every letter and every package by air. As was suggested by someone this may result in urgent communications being delayed.

Sir, it was stated that this moving of post by aeroplanes was intended to develop civil aviation, and that the air companies were working at a loss and the Government may indirectly subsidise them by giving them some freight. I agree that civil aviation has to be improved. The Prime Minister used to say 'First things first.' Is the development of civil aviation to be given priority when entire villages are lacking even in country tracks? Of what use is it to the villagers that you offer to carry their letters by air, whether such letters are urgent or not? With great respect I am sorry to observe that this proposal shows a lack of sense of proportion.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

It was further suggested that the aircraft now in use are not economical and that the honourable Minister for Communications has asked the Air Companies to import aircraft which would have accommodation for 40 or 50 passengers. Sometimes we are told that foreign exchange is very scarce, that our balance of trade is very much adverse and that therefore we have to save as much foreign exchange as possible. If that is so, is it necessary that we should import huge aircraft from Dollar Areas like America and fritter away our foreign exchange? Cannot the development of civil aviation wait for sometime until we are able to manufacture our own air craft? It is not of such a national importance that it should be taken up even now.

This leads me to the question of the import policy of the Government of India. Aircraft has to be imported according to the policy laid down by the honourable Minister for Communications. After the war we have imported 85,000 motor cars. Now, many concerns are prepared to sell motor cars at a discount. If we are really short of Dollar exchange, why should we not restrict the import of motor cars from Dollar areas? Also, can we not manage with smaller machines of eight or ten horse-power? Is it necessary that we should go in for Buick cars and that of the best model? Even now Buick cars are allowed to be imported and Chrysller cars are allowed to be imported. And Oldsmobiles and Chevrolets are also there. I would suggest that if we are living on austerity standards and would copy the example of Great Britain, we should set up really austerity standards. Cannot the honourable Ministers move in Austin Tens? There should be a restriction of the importation of motor cars. Now that everybody has got his motor car replaced, there should be a complete stoppage of imports of motor cars from Dollar Areas altogether.

Then it was suggested that luxury goods and non-essential goods were allowed to be imported to fight inflation, to absorb the extra purchasing power in the hands of the people. I really fail to understand this policy of fighting inflation by importation of luxury goods. In certain quarters it is also felt that drinking is necessary to fight inflation and that too advocated by some experts. I am unable to understand how drinking is necessary for fighting inflation. I can understand people having no faith in prohibition. That is a different matter. But to say that for fighting inflation drinking is necessary is a thing that I cannot understand.

Shri H. V. Kamath: For fighting, not fighting inflation.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Then this import of luxury goods.

The honourable Minister for Commerce said that in the agreements, with certain countries, when we have to import certain capital goods, those countries insist that we should import a certain amount of consumer goods also. If you go into the imports, you will find that most of the imports—about 90 per cent. I suppose—are from U.K. and U.S.A. Certainly U.K. and U.S.A. do not insist for the import of capital goods that we should import consumer goods also along with them.

Then, Sir, I will pass on to another matter regarding the export policy. It was said by the honourable the Commerce Minister that after a great deal of thought they removed the export duty on oilseeds, so that our oilseeds might compete with foreign oilseeds. What is the effect? You find that so far as the internal price is concerned, it has been inflated to the extent of the removal of the duty. What did the foreign countries do? They have reduced the price to that extent of the duty, so that they may compete with Indian seeds, so much so in the Indian market the price has risen to the extent of

the duty you have removed and in the foreign markets their prices have been reduced and there is almost a paralysis of trade in oilseeds, particularly groundnut. And in respect of oilseeds, our oilseeds export is mainly groundnut and not of others, and it was able to compete with other foreign oilseeds, even with the export duty on it. That being so, I still am unable to understand the policy by removing this export duty and merely hoping that internal prices would not be inflated to the extent of the removal of the export duty.

Only one point more and I am done. That point is regarding Grow More Food. The scarcity of food has created almost a national emergency. This House might realise it in its debates and discussions but the country has not been made to realise this national emergency. Nobody in the country feels that there is an emergency and that it has got to be met. Unless you create that psychology in the country, you are not going to improve the situation. For that, you should set up standards from the top. The giving of feasts, giving of parties and all those things should be stopped as during the war days and we should set up a standard here, so that the common man might know that we are passing through an emergency, not merely an emergency which is talked of in the House alone, but a real emergency. Therefore, in order to create that psychology, I would request real austerity standards in regard to food to be set up at the highest level and that should percolate to the lowest level, so that the people may feel the emergency and act up to it and we may get out of the emergency.

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण साहू: वाचस्पति जी, मैं दो एक बात इसके बारे में पेश करूंगा। सब से पहले मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों की जो नीति है और जो अवलम्बन हम लोग करते हैं, उस नीति के पीछे भीति-भावना है। हम जो कुछ करते हैं वह नरवसनैस के तरीके से करते हैं। इसलिए हम लोग देखते हैं कि जितना Correspondence हम लोग पाकिस्तान से करते हैं, तो पाकिस्तान हम लोगों को जवाब नहीं देता फिर भी हम लोग उससे पत्र व्यवहार करते चले जाते हैं। पाकिस्तान से जो झगड़ा हमारा अभी तक चल रहा है वह अभी अच्छी तरह से तै नहीं हुआ है।

एक बात मैं और आप लोगों से कहता हूं और बार बार कहता हूं कि हम लोग पूरा स्वराज्य पा गये हैं। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि हम लोग ब्रिटिश सरकार के अधीन होकर सब काम चलाते हैं। जब तक हम इस भीति-भावना को नहीं छोड़ेंगे तब तक हम तरक्की नहीं कर सकेंगे। जबतक ब्रिटिश सरकार हम लोगों के पीछे रहेगी और हमारी नीति को चलाती रहेगी तब तक हिन्दुस्तान में जो कुछ होता है वह ठीक तरह से नहीं होता है। हम लोग, सिविल और मिलिटरी में करीब २५० करोड़ रुपया खर्च करते हैं। मैं तो बार बार सोचता हूं कि जब तक यह भीति-भावना रहेगी तब तक हम अपने खर्च को कम नहीं कर सकते हैं। जैसा कि श्री० पूज्य प्रकाशम जी ने कहा है कि हम देश भर में मिलीशिया बना सकते हैं और इससे हमारा मिलिटरी का खर्चा बहुत बच सकता है। लेकिन हम लोगों को यह डर है कि जब हम नेशनल मिलीशिया बनाना शुरू करेंगे तो शायद यह

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण साहू]

मिलिशिया किसी दूसरे के हाथ में गिर जायगी और हम लोगों की अवस्था खराब हो जायगी। यह डर तो बिल्कुल छोड़ देना चाहिये। जब हम लोगों को आजादी मिल गई तो इस देश में जो आदमी बसते हैं उन सब आदमियों का हम लोगों को विश्वास करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं देखता हूं कि हम लोगों की पैसे की अवस्था खराब हो गई है तब हमको तुरन्त यह सोचना चाहिये कि हम लोग किस तरह से व्यवस्था करें जिससे हम लोग इतने पैसों से अपना काम चला सकें। जब मैं देखता हूं कि डिपार्टमेन्टों में एक सैक्रेटरी होता है उसके बाद एडीशनल सेक्रेटरी होता है उसके बाद डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी होता है, उसके बाद अन्डर सैक्रेटरी होता है तो मैं सोचता हूं कि एक सैक्रेटरी रख कर और एक आफिस सुपरिन्टेंडेन्ट बढ़ा देंगे और कुछ ज्यादा क्लेरिकल स्टाफ बढ़ा देंगे तो इससे हमारा काम भी हो जायगा और खर्च में भी हम लोग कमी कर सकेंगे। अभी सैक्रेटरी, डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी, एडीशनल सैक्रेटरी और स्पेशल आफिसर इतने बन गये हैं कि इन लोगों की भावना में बदलाव नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये किसी सिद्धान्त पर ये लोग ठीक नहीं आ सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं, जैसा हम कहते हैं और एक छोटी सी कहावत है :-- उसका अर्थ यह है कि "हम लोगों में जो महान इज्जत है वह हम लोगों को रखनी चाहिये और हम जब नहीं रखेंगे तो कौन रखेगा"। इसलिये हम देखते हैं कि जब हम लोगों के पास धन नहीं है तब फौरन हम लोगों को अपने खर्चे में कमी कर देनी चाहिये। मगर हम लोग ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए जितने सैक्रेटरी और डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी आ गये हैं वे लोग कहते हैं कि इतने से हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं और जैसा कि अंग्रेजी में एक कहावत है "Too many cooks spoil the broth" यानी कुक्स बहुत हो गये, कुक्स काम कम करना चाहते हैं। यह मैं किसी के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने डिपार्टमेन्ट हैड्स की एक कान्फ्रेंस बुलाकर कहा था कि सब मिनिस्ट्री में ५ परसेन्ट की कमी होनी चाहिये। आसानी से हो सकती है। मगर हम लोगों में इतने मंत्री बना दिये हैं। मंत्री के ऊपर भी मंत्री और उसके नीचे भी मंत्री हो गये हैं। वे सब बात गड़बड़ करते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों के पास अर्थ नहीं है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो इतने सैक्रेटरी और डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी बन गये हैं उससे हम लोगों का काफी रुपया बरबाद होता है।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हम लोगों का अभी तक इंगलेंड वालों से ताल्लुक बना हुआ है जिससे हमारा प्रबन्ध ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है। हमारा जो इंगलेंड में गोल्ड रिजर्व रखा हुआ है उसको हमको यहां

पर लाना चाहिये मगर हम उसको यहां पर ला नहीं सकते हैं । जब हम लोग स्वतंत्र हो गये हैं तो क्यों नहीं हम अपना सोना वहां से ला सकते हैं । जितने हमारे स्टर्लिंग बैलेन्स वहां पर है उनका हम अच्छी तरह से इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं । मैं तो देखता हूं कि जितनी भी हम चिन्ता करें उसका सिर्फ एक ही अर्थ है और वह यह है कि हम डरते हैं । हमको डर है कि अगर हम नेशनल मिलीशिया बनायें तो कम्यूनिस्ट और सोशलिष्ट उस पर अपना कब्जा कर लेंगे हम अपना सोना इंगलेंड से इसलिए नहीं लाते कि हमको डर लगा रहता है कि अगर हम ऐसा करते हैं तो ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट कोई गड़बड़ न कर दे । जब पाकिस्तान हमको कोई जवाब नहीं देता तो हम उसको जोर से कहने में भी डरते हैं । यह जो पौलिसी हमारी सरकार की चल रही है वह डर की पौलिसी है । इससे बहुत खराबी पैदा हो रही है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सब लोग इस बात की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान दें ।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सब काम में विलम्ब हो रहा है । हम लोगों को जल्दी से अपने कामों को करना चाहिये । जैसा कि हमारे दोस्त सुब्रमनियम साहब ने कहा है कि जो हमारी इकोनौमिक कमेटी है उसमें इतना खर्चा हुआ है और अभी तक उसकी रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं हुई है। वह रिपोर्ट कुछ समय बाद आयेगी फिर उसके बाद स्टैंडिंग फाइनेन्स कमेटी के पास आयेगी और फिर यह डिपार्टमेंटों के पास जायेगी और वहां पर इस पर विचार किया जायेगा। वहां पर यह कहा जायेगा कि हमारे पास काम बहुत है हम कमी करने से मजबूर हैं । इस तरह से इस काम में एक दो वर्ष लग जायेंगे । तो इसलिए हमको सोचना चाहिये कि हमको कितना परसेन्ट यानी ५ परसेन्ट या १० परसेन्ट, कितनी कमी करनी चाहिये जिसके करने से हमारा काम अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है। एक और बात मैं कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इस डिपार्टमेंट से जो एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट का लाइसेन्स दिया जाता है वह एक मुसीबत की बात है । हम लोग अपने बिजनेस के लिए इतना एक्सपोर्ट घटा देते हैं कि वह ठीक नहीं है । हम लोगों की जो भीति-भावना और अविश्वास है उससे हमारा बहुत काम बिगड़ रहा है । इस से हमारे व्योपार में बहुत देरी हो रही है और इसी देरी की वजह से मुल्क की दौलत में कमी हो रही है । हमारी जो यह भीति-भावना की पौलिसी है वह हमारा काम बिगाड़ रही है। मैं आप लोगों से और यहां पर जितने मंत्री बैठे हैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस बात की अच्छी तरह से सोचें। मैं और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu (Orissa: General): Sir, I would submit a few things in this connection. The first thing I wish to submit is that the policy we have adopted is based upon a sense of fear. Whatever we do, we do with

[Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu]

some nervousness. The result is that we see that whatever correspondence we enter into with Pakistan, we do not get any reply of our correspondence and yet we go on corresponding with Pakistan. Our quarrel with Pakistan is still hanging fire and has not been settled as yet.

One thing more I submit to you all. I submit again and again that we have attained *Purna Swarajya*. But I see that we carry on our administration under the British Commonwealth. So long we will not forgo this sense of fear we would not be able to make any progress. So long the British Government will continue to be on our back and guide our policy the administration in India will not run smoothly. We spend nearly 250 crores of rupees on Civil and Military administration. I again and again think that so long this sense of fear will persist we cannot curtail our expenditure. As Shri Prakasam said we can raise a national militia in our country and thus a great deal of our military expenses can be curtailed. But we fear that when the national militia would be raised it would go to play into other's hands and our own position would become precarious. This fear should altogether be discarded. When we have attained independence then we should trust all the people who live in this country.

The second thing that I observe is that our economic condition has much deteriorated, so we must at once think out the ways and means whereby we may be able to manage our affairs within the monetary limit. When I see that in every department there is one Secretary, one additional Secretary, then a deputy secretary and then an under-secretary, then I think that if besides a secretary we were to appoint one more office superintendent and increase the strength of the clerical staff then these changes will not only keep our work going but we will be able to make some curtailment in the expenditure also. At present so many Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Special Officers have been set up that their mentality cannot be changed. Therefore they cannot work up to definite ideals. I wish and as it is generally said and a proverb also goes meaning that we should maintain the grand dignity that we have and if we would not maintain our dignity then who else would do so? Therefore when we see that we have no money then we should at once curtail our expenses. But we cannot do so simply for the reason that these Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries submit that they would not be able to keep the work going. I want to say that according to an English proverb, "Too many cooks spoil the broth", the cooks have increased in number, but these cooks want to do less work. I do not want to say this about anyone in particular. Our Honourable the Prime Minister calling a Conference of the departmental heads had told them that a 5 per cent. reduction in the staff of all the ministries should be made. This can be done quite easily, but we have appointed so many Secretaries that there are Secretaries above the Secretaries and Secretaries under the Secretaries and they make a mess of the whole affairs. Therefore I wish to submit that we have not sufficient means at our disposal and the result is that money is wasted over so many Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries.

The third point that I wish to submit is that we are still maintaining relations with England, with the result that our administration is not running properly. We should bring here our Gold Reserve that is being kept in England. But we cannot bring it here. When we have become independent then why can we not bring our Gold Reserve from there? Whatever Sterling Balances we have there we cannot utilize them to our best advantage. I observe that however anxiety we may have the only explanation to all this is that we are afraid. We fear that if we raised the national militia then the Socialists and Communists will get hold of it. We do not bring our Gold Reserve from

England because we are always in fear that if we were to do so then the British Government may not create some difficulties for us. When Pakistan does not care to give any reply then we are afraid even to address her in strong terms. The present policy of our Government is that of fear. This is creating a lot of mischief. I wish that all of you pay special attention towards this.

One more thing I want to submit that much delay is being made in all the matters. We should perform our tasks in the quickest possible manner. As my friend Shri Subramaniam has said the report of our Economic Committee, on which we have spent so much money, is not yet ready. The report will be available after sometime, then it will come to the Standing Finance Committee and then it will be sent to the various departments and there it will be thoroughly disaussed. There it will be said that as we have too much of work so we are constrained to make any reduction. Thus some 2 or 3 years will elapse in this dilly dallying. Therefore we should work out as to how much per cent. of reduction, 5 per cent. or 10 per cent., we should make so that we may be able to carry on our work properly.

I wish to submit one thing about the Commerce Department. The licences that are granted by this department for Import and Export business are a source of constant trouble. For our business we diminish the exports to a great extent, and that is not proper. Our sense of fear and want of confidence are making a mess of our work. This is causing delay in our trade, and as a result of this delay the national wealth is diminishing. This fear policy of ours is making a mess of our matters. I would request all of you and also the Honourable Ministers who are here to think over this very carefully. I do not wish to submit any more.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi (C.P. and Berar States): Sir, I will confine myself in discussing the finance proposals to food and agriculture, agricultural economy, the capital-gains tax, fresh taxation proposals, and if time permits, to public expenditure. It has been now agreed that we are passing through a great food crisis. This crisis it has been pointed out arose as late as 1920, and since then has been there in the country, although the then foreign Government took no notice of the crisis that existed. The disease has thus become a chronic disease and no matter with what amount of impatience we cry for a cure, the cure is going to take its natural course.

The problem of food is not a problem of merely feeding the people. It is a problem of reorganizing the entire rural economy of the country, and unless we takcle the problem in that light, it is impossible to fight the food crisis as it exists today.

The Government has in hand both a short-term plan and a long-term plan to fight this crisis. So far as the short-term plan is concerned, it consists of the Grow More Food campaign which, initiated in 1942-43, and having taken in grants more than Rs. 18 crores during the last five years, has not produced sufficient results to free us from the anxiety of food problems. What is the reason of the failure of the Grow More Food campaign? The reason is that we have not tackled the fundamental issue underlying the production of food in the country. Whenever we have talked of increasing production in the industrial field, we have always tried to give incentives to industry. The present budget in its whole outlook tries to give incentives to industry so as to increase production, but in the field of agriculture and food, these incentives are not being given to the agriculturist so as to bring him into a position where he can contribute his mite to the national call by producing more and more food for the country.

[At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Deputy-Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar)].

[Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi]

I have a few suggestions to offer in the matter of giving incentives to the agriculturist so that he might produce more and more food and contribute his mite in fighting this great national crisis. The first is that the Government must come out with a piece of legislation, as has been done in the U.S.A. for the same purpose, to provide for a fair price being paid for all agricultural commodities that are produced and to provide facilities for proper marketing of all agricultural commodities. I will appeal to the Government not to overlook this suggestion, as it comes from a younger Member. I discussed this problem with the Director-General of Food, Mr. Dodd, when he was here and he said that this measure would go a very long way in giving an incentive to the agriculturist to produce more and more food. Unless the agriculturist today knows that he produces in his own interest and for his own good, he is not going to come to the help of the country. The second sugggestion that I would like to offer the Government is that it must take drastic measure to relieve the extensive indebtedness among the agriculturists. Then it must provide for credit facilities in the country.

These three measures, if taken up, would go a very long way in regulating rural economy to the advantage of the agriculturist, and unless in this country we regulate rural economy in the proper way so as best to adjust itself to the national pattern of economy, we are not going to solve the problem. The country, with all our efforts for industrialization and mechanization is going to remain primarily a country of agriculturists, and agriculture will remain the most predominant occupation of the people for the next 20 years. Therefore in any pattern of economy, in any set-up of economy that we want to develop for this country, this agricultural rural economy is going to be the pivotal centre. If therefore attempts are not made to adjust the industrial economy of the country in a way that would best suit the agricultural economy of the country, times will come when we shall find ourselves every now and then running into one crisis or another. Any other solution would be futile. Regulation of the present set up of the agricultural economy must therefore be an item on the short term plan of the Government to add to the Grow More Food compaign. Then the Government is fighting food crisis by a long term plan which consists of large scale reclamation of land, provision of irrigation facilities through the development of hydro-electric and multi-purpose projects, production of chemical fertilisers, etc. I find that even this long term plan of the Government is rather diffused and it is not well integrated to an entire and over all national plan. The Government must fix before itself an ideal of the living standard of the common man and must fasten its entire economy to achieve that standard of the common man within a specified period, say 15 years. Making allowance for the growth of the population at the rate of 40 lakhs per year during these 15 years we should know how much food we will require, how much jute, how much cotton and what acreage in the country should be set apart for each of these things. What I want to bring home to the Government is that there must immediately be set up a National Planning Commission to tackle the entire economic system of the country and to evolve an economic system wherein we guarantee to the common man an ideal living standard within a specified period. This is what is being done in almost every European country.

While I say this I must also warn the Government against over-mechanisation of agriculture and over-industrialisation of the country. I remember have seen a pamphlet I do not know from which quarter it came wherein a man of the eminence of Prof. Einstein has through Dr. Amarnath Jha warned the country against over-mechanisation in agriculture. India's agriculture at present, it is said, is such that over-mechanisation will not be of very great avail.

I will now come to the capital gains tax. It is said that this tax is being abolished with a view to give an incentive to investors to subscribe their mite to Government loans that are floated from time to time and in this way help Government's borrowing programme and indirectly the industrialisation of the country also. I am a layman and I do not know the implications of the abolition of the tax in relation to the economy of the country. Looking at it as a layman I feel very strongly, Sir, that while on the one hand Government says that it will tax such income as is earned by people through hard labour, on the other hand it says that it is not going to tax such income as is not earned through hard labour but as comes through transfer of property or such other sources. That is how I view it and I see no moral justification for the abolition of this tax. If, however, the Government feels that the abolition is very essential and urgent and that without the abolition of the tax the whole borrowing programme of the Government is going to collapse, then there is no alternative. But I would like the honourable Finance Minister to explain it to the House whether there is any moral justification for the abolition of this tax in the present set up of things in the country, where wealth is distributed in such a way that there are now and then quakes to cause disequillibrium in our economy.

Before I finish I have to urge the honourable Finance Minister and also to request the members of the Select Committee to re-consider the financial proposals. In spite of all that has been said during the debates I have not been able to reconcile myself to the levy of a tax on coarse and medium cloth. This tax will directly hit the landless labourers to whom we have not been able to give the least advantage since the country became independent. There is no reason why we should go on taxing him both at the centre and in the provinces also. If it is not possible to balance the budget without this tax, I will request the Finance Minister to shift this tax to better income groups and not to leave it as a burden on the poorer classes of the country and the landless labourers. The coarse cloth produced by the mills is mostly consumed by the landless labourers and we have done nothing as yet to improve their living standards. So we need not tax them every now and then.

I will now come to the public expenditure. This has been discussed by several members and I agree with Shri Sahu and also with what Shri Subramaniam said that it is possible for the Finance Minister to set up a limit of economy and then try to achieve that rather than allow things to drift as they have been drifting now. During last year we had a limit set before us, that we should make an economy of 2½ crores as proposed by the previous Finance Minister. What happened was more and more income came in and along with that our expenditure went up, so much so that whatever we earned we spent. That was because the Finance Minister did not strongly enforce his desire to economise public expenditure. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to look into this matter more carefully and see if it is possible within the current year or budget year to reduce public expenditure as far as practicable and not leave it to be solved by the Economy Committee, as its report will take a long time to come.

चौधरी रणबीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश को आजाद हुए तकरीबन डेढ़ साल से ज्यादा हो गया। इससे देश में परिवर्तन आया, और यदि कोई भाई यह समझे कि इस परिवर्तन के साथ हमारी गवर्नमेंट के सैट-अप में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह गलती पर है। यह इसलिए कि यह एक ऐसा देश था जिसमें चन्द साल पहले एक नहीं कोई चौबीस पचीस

[चौधरी रणबीर सिंह]

लाख इन्सान भूख की वजह से मर गए, उनके पास अनाज नहीं पहुंच पाया। हमारे आजाद होने के बाद बल्कि जिस दिन हमें आजादी मिली उसी रोज से हमारे देश में हजारों आदमी बेघर होना शुरू हो गए और लाखों की तादाद में बेघर होकर इधर से उधर गए। मैं यह कहता हूं कि जो भाई यह समझते हैं कि परिवर्तन नहीं आया वह जरा शान्ति से इस बात को सोचें। आज से तीन चार साल पहले आदमी अपने घरों पर थे, वह बेघर नहीं हुए थे। इसके बावजूद भी देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण या कुछ और भी कारणों की वजह से पच्चीस लाख के करीब आदमी भूखों मर गए लेकिन आजाद होने के बाद इस देश में क्या देखा ? कि एक करोड़ से ज्यादा आदमी बेघर हुए। लेकिन उन में से एक इन्सान भी भूखा नहीं मरा। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूं कि जो भाई यह कहते हैं कि देश के आजाद हो जाने के बाद गवर्नमेंट के ढंग में तब्दीली नहीं आई वह दरअसल गलती पर हैं। हमारे ढंग में, हमारे कार्य क्रम में बड़ी भारी तब्दीली आई और इसी तब्दीली के कारण यह हुआ कि हालांकि इतने हमारे भाई इधर से उधर गए या उधर से इधर आए और उनको आज भी बहुत सी तकलीफात हैं लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी कोई भूखों नहीं मरा। अब भी जो कई तकलीफात मौजूद हैं तो इस सिलसिले में क्रिटिक भाई यह भूल जाते हैं कि यह देश एक गरीब देश है जिसकी अपनी लिमिटेशन्स हैं। इस देश के अन्दर हजारों लाखों देहात ऐसे हैं जिनके अन्दर न कोई अस्पताल है न कोई स्कूल है और न कोई दूसरी आराम की चीजें हैं। लेकिन जो भाई बेघर होकर आए उनके लिए तकरीबन हरएक जगह स्कूल का इन्तजाम हुआ हरएक जगह उनके लिए दवाई दारू का इंतजाम हुआ। मैं पिछले साल कुछ मेंबर दोस्तों के साथ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कैम्प देखने के लिए कुरुक्षेत्र गया था। मैं ने वहां पर अस्पताल की हालत देखी और डाक्टर से बातचीत की। डाक्टर ने हमको बताया कि देश की कोई ऐसी दवाई नहीं है कि जो हमारे जरूरत की हो और यहां न आती हो। इस देश के अन्दर लाखों देहात ऐसे हैं कि जहां कुनैन भी नहीं पहुंचती है। तो जिस देश का सैट-अप ऐसा हो, जहां की इकानामिक हालत ऐसी हो, उस हालत में जो कुछ काम हुआ वह कोई कम काम नहीं है।

लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह देश एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है। इसके अन्दर ८५ फीसदी आदमियों की रोटी का वास्ता सीधे खेती से है। एक मिनट के लिए अगर आप नम्बरों को भी अपने ध्यान से छोड़ दें और अपने ध्यान से यह हटालें कि इसमें इतने आदमी लगे हैं और इस वजह से खेती को इम्पार्टेंस न दें तो भी आप यह मानेंगे कि इस देश के अन्दर आज ऐसी हालत पैदा होगई है कि अगर हमने अपनी कृषी की हालत को

नहीं सुधारा और प्रोडक्शन को नहीं बढ़ाया और ठीक नहीं किया तो हमारा देश जो आजाद हुआ है वह इकानामिकली आजाद नहीं रहेगा। इस नुक्ते निगाह से ही हमको अब यह सोचना होगा कि हमारे देश की इकानामी से एग्रीकल्चरल इकानामी होनी चाहिए या इंडस्ट्रीयल इकानामी। मुझे इस बात पर जरा भी विरोध नहीं है और मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि यह देश जिस हालत में आजाद हुआ है और आज भी जो हालत है, इस अवस्था में अगर हमारे देश में एक मजबूत फौज नहीं हुई तो हमारी आजादी एक स्वप्न बन कर रह जायगी। मैं मानता हूं कि आजाद देश में बहुत से कारखाने होने चाहिए। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद कुछ बातें हमें सोचनी पड़ेंगी। यह अब ऐसा वक्त आ गया है कि इस वक्त हमें कृषि, खेती को पहली इम्पार्टेंस देनी पड़ेगी अपने देश की इंडस्ट्री की तरक्की के लिए, हर एक सूबे के अन्दर और सेंटर के अन्दर इंडस्ट्रियल फायनेंस कारपोरेशन चालू किए गए हैं। लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर, जो कि कृषि प्रधान देश, सबसे पहले अगर कोई फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन बनना चाहिए था, तो वह एग्रीकल्चरल फायनेंस कारपोरेशन बनना चाहिए था। क्या आपने या किसी सूबे ने कोई एग्रीकल्चरल फायनेंस कारपोरेशन जारी की? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आप जो १३० करोड़ या १२३ करोड़ रुपए सालाना का अनाज दूसरे देशों से मगाते हैं और जिसकी वजह से न आप कारखानों की मशीनें मगा सकते हैं न कोई और दूसरी चीजें, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह हालत बदल जाय, तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि खेती करने वालों के सेन्टीमेंट को चोट लगाकर आप बदल सकते हैं? कई भाइयों ने कई ख्याल जाहिर किये हैं। हमारे एक भाई ने अपने बयान में जिक्र किया कि शुगरकेन की कीमत कम कर दी जाय ताकि किसान ज्यादा अनाज बो सके। लेकिन मैं उनसे और अपनी सरकार से एक नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कृषक मशीन नहीं है, कृषक एक इन्सान है, उसके सेंटीमेंट को अगर आपने चोट लगाई तो आप कभी अपने मसलों को हल नहीं कर पावेंगे। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आपका देश अनाज के हिसाब से एक सेल्फ-सपोर्टिंग देश हो तो आपको कम से कम एक बात जरूर करनी पड़ेगी, वह यह कि आप एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट को इनसेंटिव (incentive) दीजिए ताकि वह ज्यादा पैदा करे, और वह इनसेंटिव आप किस ढंग से दे सकते हैं। त्रिपाठीजी और मैं साथ थे जब हमने मिस्टर डाड से बातें की। मिस्टर डाड ने हमें बताया था कि अमेरिका में वह तब तक ज्यादा पैदा नहीं करा सके जब तक कि अमेरिका की गवर्नमेंट ने किसानों को यह यकीन नहीं दिलाया कि सरकार खास भाव पर अनाज जरूर खरीदेगी। मैंने कई एक दफा हमारे कृषि मिनिस्टर साहब से बातें की और उन्होंने बताया कि देश की आर्थिक हालत ऐसी है कि सरकार इस बात का जिम्मा नहीं ले सकती। मैं इस बात के लिए पूरा जोर देना चाहता हूं

[चौधरी रणवीर सिंह]

कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर ज्यादा अनाज पैदा हो तो आपके लिए यह जरूरी है कि आप इस जिम्मेवारी को लें। चाहे यह कितनी ही मुश्किल हो या चाहे इसमें कितना ही खतरा हो। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा पैदा हो तो आपको यह जिम्मा लेना होगा कि खास भाव तक अगर देश के अन्दर कोई दाम देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो गवर्नमेंट खरीदेगी।

इस सिलसिले में एक और सुझाव देना चहता हूं जिससे मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को बहुत ज्यादा खर्च भी नहीं उठाना पड़ेगा। यह यह, देश के अन्दर मिडिलमैन की एजेन्सी इतनी लम्बी चौड़ी बढ़ गयी है और बढ़ती ही जा रही है। यदि आप इस मिडिलमैन की एजेंन्सी को कुछ देर के लिए कम कर दें और मैं समझता हूं कि चूंकि उनके पास कुछ अपने फायनेंसेज भी हैं इससे ज्यादा तकलीफ उनको नहीं होगी। कोआपरेटिव कंज्यूमर्स सोसायटी और कोआपरेटिव प्रोड्यूसर्स सोसायटी को तरक्की देवें। आज हम क्या देखते हैं? लोग बड़ी आवाज से किसानों से मांग करते हैं कि ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करो। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि अनाज की कीमत, जो मुकर्रर की जाती है तो तकरीबन वह पहले से कम की जाती है और कन्ट्रोल करते हुए कपड़े की कीमत जो मुकर्रर की जाती है तो वह २५ परसेंट ज्यादा मुकर्रर की जाती है। आज ही सोंधी साहब से बातें हो रही थीं। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे देश में कपड़ा सबसे कम कीमत पर पैदा होता है। मैं मानता हूं कि अगर हमारे देश के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स सबसे कम कीमत पर पैदा करके देश को और दुनिया को कपड़ा दे सकते हैं तो इसमें हमारे देश की भलाई जरूर है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद मैं यह समझता हूं कि चाहे दुनिया में आपके यहां सबसे कम कीमत हो इससे आप आम आदमी को राजी नहीं कर सकते कि कपड़े की कीमत २५ फीसदी ज्यादा बढ़ा दीजाय और उसका किसान पर असर भी न हो। आसानी से यह चीज़ हल की जा सकती है क्योंकि मिडिलमैन को तकरीबन २५ फीसदी का मुनाफा दिया जाता है। मैं आपको यह भी नहीं कहता कि कीमत को घटा दीजिये। अगर घटा सकते हैं तो बेशक घटा दें। लेकिन अगर घटा नहीं सकते तो कम से कम मिडिलमैन को बीच में से हटा दीजिए और सब डिलीवरी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को दिला दीजिए। डिलीवरी डिस्ट्रक्ट और प्राविन्शियल कोआपरेटिव यूनिट्स को दिलाइए इससे प्राफिट एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट को पहुंच जायगा और देहाती यह समझेगा कि देश की जो सरकार है वह मेरे लिए है और सरकार का ध्यान अब कृषि की उन्नति करने के लिए लग गया है।

तो मैं आपसे यह नम्र निवेदन इन दो चीजों का करना चाहता हूं। एक तो एग्रीकल्चरल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन को आप जल्द से जल्द स्थापित करें, ताकि लोग यह समझ पायें की गवर्नमेंट इस बात में कीन (keen) है कि ज्यादा से

ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करें। और वह जो कारपोरेशन, रिक्लेमेशन के लिये, ट्रैक्टरस खरीदने के लिये कल ही में देख कर आया, पूसा इन्सटीटयूट में, वहां हमने एक हल देखा जो दुगना काम कर सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर गवर्नमेन्ट उसे तय्यार करा कर देहात में भेजें, तो उसे देहात के लोग बहुत पसन्द करेंगे। और वह यह समझेंगे कि सरकार की तबदीली के साथ २ उनकी भी किस्मत में तबदीली करने के लिये कोई तरक्की होने वाली है। इसी तरह से दूसरी चीज़ जिसका कि मैंने पहले ज़िक्र किया था वह स्टैबलाईजेशन आफ प्राईसेज़ है और सरकार को चाहिये कि जो कृष्णामचारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उसको कार्यरूप में जल्द से जल्द लाने का यत्न किया जाये, ताकि वह कार्यरूप में आ सके। जब तक आप यह दो बातें नहीं करेंगे, आप एग्रीकल्चरिस्टस का कोनफिडेन्स (confidence) विन (win) नही कर सकते। और जब तक आप उसको इन्सेन्टिव (incentive) नहीं देंगे, उस वक्त तक आप यह तवक्को नहीं कर सकते कि वह अधिक अनाज पैदा कर देगा, साथ ही में एक चीज़ और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इस वक्त उनके लिये कुछ नहीं कर सकते, तो फिलहाल आप कोई ऐसा स्टैप हरगिज़ न उठायें, जिससे एग्रीकल्चरिस्टस को चोट पहुंचे।

एक छोटी सी चीज़ और है। आप देखिये कि रेल तार और हवाई जहाज़ की वजह से यह हिन्दुस्तान का मुल्क एक छोटा सा देश बना दिया गया है। बम्बई के अन्दर जो कीमत है, और पंजाब के अन्दर जो कीमत है, एग्रीकल्चरिस्टस चाहते हैं कि उनको कीमतों में एक दो रूपये मन से ज्यादा का फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रोक्योरमेन्ट स्कीम अगर आप लागू करें तो प्रोक्योरमेन्ट प्राइस और इश्यू प्राईस में इससे ज्यादा फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये जिससे रेल का और थोड़ा बहुत मिडिलमैन का खर्चा पूरा हो सके। मैंने प्रोक्योरमेन्ट प्राईस पढ़ी हैं, आज मैं गलती से उसको लाना भूल गया, वरना मैं उसके आंकड़े इक्कठा करके यह बतलाता कि एक जगह जो प्रोक्योरमेन्ट प्राईज़ है, वह दस रूपया है, और उसी चीज़ की दूसरे मुकाम पर इश्यू प्राईस उससे डबल है। अगर इतना ज्यादा फर्क होगा, तो आप कैसे एग्रीकल्चरिस्टस को यकीन दिला सकते हैं कि जो सरकार का सारा का सारा ढांचा है, वह उसकी मदद के लिये है और जब तक उसे यकीन नहीं दिला देते कि सारी गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी उसकी मदद के लिये है, तबतक आप अनाज की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ा पायेंगे। आज देश के सामने सबसे बड़ा सवाल कृषि का है। और जब तक अनाज और कृषि की तरक्की नहीं होगी, अनाज का इम्पोर्ट बन्द नहीं होगा उस वक्त तक मैं समझता हूं कि देश में कोई इन्डस्ट्री नहीं बढ़ पायेगी, और न ही दूसरी बड़ी-बड़ी प्राबिल्मस (problems) हल हो पायेंगी। इसीलिये मैं प्रार्थना करता

[चौधरी रणवीर सिंह]

हूं कि आप आज ही इस का एलान करदें कि आप एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट फाईनेन्स कारपोरेशन बनाने जा रहे हैं। देश के अन्दर ऐसी फाईनेन्स कार्पोरेशन बन जायेगी, तो उसमें बड़ा फायदा है। गवर्नमेंट अगर इसी बात का जिम्मा ले ले कि जो उसकी प्रोक्योरमेन्ट प्राईस है उससे नीचे कीमत नहीं गिराने देगी। अगर आप इतना भी करलेंगे, तो भी आप काफी इंसेन्टिव एग्रीकल्चरिस्टस को देंगे। मैं हाऊस का ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए यह विश्वास रखता हूं कि मैंने जो हाऊस के सामने अपने सजैस्शन रक्खे हैं, उन्हें मन्त्री महोदय ध्यानपूर्वक गौर करेंगे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Ch. Ranbir Singh (East Punjab: General): It is more than a year and a half approximately since our country got freedom. This brought about a change in the country and if anyone thinks that with this change there has been no change in the set-up of our Government, I would say, he is mistaken. This was such a country where a few years back not one but twenty-four or twenty-five *lakh* human beings died of starvation—no food grains could be made available to them. After the achievement of freedom by us, rather from the very day we got freedom, thousands of people in our country started becoming homeless and *lakhs* of them, having become homeless, started migrating from one place to the other. I say those people who think there has been no change should think over this matter a little calmly. Three or four year back people were in their homes, they had not become homeless, but, in spite of that, due to the economic conditions in the country as also because of some other causes about twenty-five *lakh* people died of starvation. But, what did we see in this country after the advent of freedom? More than one crore persons were rendered homeless, but not one of them died of starvation. Hence, I think that those people who say that there has been no change in the ways of the Government after the advent of freedom are in fact mistaken. A very great change has occurred in our ways, in our methods, and it was only because of this change that although great members of our brethren went from here to there or came from there to here and even today they are suffering considerable hardships, nobody has died of starvation. If some difficulties are still there the critics lose sight of the fact that this country is a poor country which has its own limitations. There are thousands and *lakhs* of villages in this country which have neither a hospital nor a school nor any other things of public convenience. But in the case of those of our brethren who came here after being rendered homeless schools were provided everywhere, facilities for treatment in illness were provided everywhere. Last year I went to Kurukshetra with some member friends to see the Central Government Camp. There I saw the condition of the hospital and talked to the doctor. The doctor told us that there was no medicine in the country which was of use to them and which was not received there. There are lakhs of villages in this country where even quinine does not reach. Then, where such is the set-up of a country, where such is the economic position the work that has been done under the circumstances is not so inconsiderable.

Yet, with all this, I wish to say that this is mainly an agricultural country where 85 per cent of the population depend directly on agriculture for their living. Even if you were to disregard numbers for a minute and also to become oblivious of the fact that so many people are engaged in agriculture and you therefore decline to give importance to agriculture on that account still you will have to concede that such a situation has come to arise in this country today that if we do not improve our agriculture and increase our production and do

not set it on a sound footing our country which has become free will not remain so economically. From this very point of view we will have to consider now whether our country's economy should be agricultural economy or industrial economy. I would not in the least question but would rather concede that in view of the conditions under which this country has attained freedom and in view of the conditions that prevail even now unless we have a strong army here our freedom would end in a dream. I concede that there should be a large number of factories in a free country yet with all that, there are certain things that we will have to consider. A time has come now when we will have to give prime importance to agriculture. With a view to the industrial development of the country industrial finance corporations have been set up in every province as also at the Centre. But I would say to you that in this country which is predominantly an agricultural country if any finance corporation was to be established in the first instance it should have been an agricultural finance corporation. Did you or any other province start any agricultural finance corporation? If you want to change the present state of affairs under which you have to import food-grains worth 130 or 133 crores of rupees every year from other countries, on account of which you can neither import machinery for factories nor anything else, do you think you could do it by causing injury to the sentiments of the agriculturists? Several of my brothers have given expression to various views. One of our brothers has suggested in the course of his speech that the price of sugar-cane should be reduced so that the farmers might increase their sowings in food-grains. I would, however, make a humble submission to them and to my Government that the cultivator is not a machine, the cultivator is a human being, and if you cause injury to his sentiments you would never be able to solve your problems. If you want that your country should become a self supporting country in the matter of food-grains there is at least one thing which you will have to do, *viz.*, that you should give the agriculturist the incentive to produce more. And, how would you give that incentive? Tripathiji was with me when we talked to Mr. Dodd. Mr. Dodd told us that in America they were not able to get increased production until the American Government gave an assurance to the agriculturists that the Government must purchase the food-grains at a specified rate. I have often talked to our Honourable Minister of Agriculture and he told me that the economy condition of the country was such that the Government could not assume responsibility in that behalf. You should take over this responsibility howsoever difficult it might be or howsoever risk it might involve. If you want that there should be increased production you will have to give the guarantee that up to a specified rate the Government would purchase if none else in the country is prepared to pay that price.

In this connection I want to make another suggestion under which I think the Government would not have to incur any great expenditure. The middleman's agency in the country has assumed such proportions and still continues to expand. If you can you should for a while reduce the scope of this middleman's agency—and I think since they possess some finances of their own this would not cause them much trouble—and give a fillip to co-operative consumers' and co-operative producers' societies. What do we find today? People make a loud demand upon the agriculturist to grow more food. But what we find is that in fixing the price of food-grains a rate lower than the existing rate is fixed whereas the price of cloth which is fixed at the time of imposing control is fixed 25 per cent higher. Even today I was having a conversation with Mr. Sondhi. He remarked that in our country cloth was produced at the cheapest cost. I admit that if our country's industrialists can produce cloth at the cheapest cost and supply it to our country as also to the world this is certainly to our country's advantage. But, in spite of all that, I feel that even if your prices be the lowest in the world you cannot convince the ordinary man that the price of cloth be raised by 25 per cent but that this should have no effect upon the

[Ch. Ranbir Singh]

cultivator. This problem can be solved easily because about 25 per cent profit is allowed to the middle-man. I would not ask you to reduce the price. Reduce it certainly if you can. But, if you cannot reduce it you should at least eliminate the middle man and make the entire delivery to co-operative societies. You should make this delivery to district and provincial co-operative units; in this way the profit would flow over to the agriculturist and the villager would think that the Government of the country is for him and that the attention of the Government is now devoted to the advancement of agriculture.

Thus, I would humbly make these two submissions. In the first instance you should, at the earliest establish an agricultural finance corporation so that the people might realize that the Government is keen no producing the maximum quantity of food-grains. That corporation should help in reclamation and in the purchase of tractors. Just yesterday I visited the Pusa Institute. There we saw a plough which could do double the normal job. I think that if the Government were to have them manufactured and supply them in the villages the village people would like them very much and they would feel that with the change in Government some improvements are going to be made which would tend to change their fortunes.

The other thing which I have mentioned already is the stabilization of prices. The Government should see to it that efforts are made to give the report of the Krishnamachari Committee a practical shape—as early as possible so that it might come into operation. Until you do these two things you cannot win the confidence of the agriculturists and until you give him an incentive you cannot expect him to produce more food-grains. Along with this I wish to make another submission, that if you cannot do anything for them at this time, you should not at least take any such step for the present as might cause injury to them.

There is one little thing more. You see how the railways, telegraphs and aeroplanes have turned India into a small country. The agriculturists want that there should not be a difference of more than one or two rupees between the prices prevailing at Bombay and the Punjab. I feel that if you enforce the procurement scheme the difference between the procurement price and the issue price should not exceed such an amount as might be enough to cover the expenses pertaining to the railway and the middle-man. I have read the procurement prices. I forgot, to bring it with me today otherwise I would have shown, by manipulation of figures, how while the procurement price of a certain commodity at a certain place is ten rupees the issue price of that very commodity at another place is double that amount. If the disparity is so great how can you cause the agriculturist to believe that the entire set-up of the Government is for his help, and until you cause him the assurance that the entire machinery of the Government is meant for helping him you cannot increase the production of food-grains. The biggest problem before the country today is that of agriculture. Until there is an improvement in the production of food-grains and in agriculture and until the import of food-grains is stopped no industry in the country will be able to develop nor will the other major problems be solved. Hence, I would pray that you should make a declaration even today that you are going to establish an agricultural finance corporation. The formation of such a finance corporation will be of great benefit to the country. Even if the Government were to do only so much as to guarantee that the prices will not be allowed to fall below the level of the procurement prices you will provide a sufficient incentive to the agriculturists. I would not take any more time of the House and hope that the Honourable Minister would give his careful consideration to the suggestions which I have placed before the House.

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस के मेम्बरों ने जैसे अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं उस से जाहिर होता है कि गवर्नमेंट की प्रगति के प्रति उन में असन्तोष है मैं भी मन में असन्तोष महसूस करती हूं और सिर्फ इस हाउस के अन्दर ही असन्तोष नहीं है बल्कि मेरा ख्याल है हमारे देश की जनता में भी एक प्रकार का असन्तोष है। जब आज़ादी लेने के लिये हमारे देश में एक युद्ध एक इन्क़िलाब जारी था और हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने एक नक़शा आज़ादी का, एक नक़शा स्वराज्य का देश के सामने बना कर रखा था। उस समय हम लोगों के मन में बड़ी बड़ी आशायें थीं, बड़ी उम्मीदें थीं जिनको कई वर्ष तक हम स्वतन्त्र युद्ध के ज़माने में रामराज्य, के नाम से दोहराते रहे। हर एक का ख़्याल था वह रामराज्य, वह स्वराज्य हमारे देश में होने वाली है। जिसमें सुख शान्ति सभ्यता संस्कृति की वृद्धि होगी। आख़िर वह ज़माना आया जिसकी हमने रामराज्य के रूप में कल्पना की थी वह आज़ादी एक दिन हमारे यहां आई। उसे पाये हुये लगभग दो वर्ष होने आये और इतने दिनों में किस हद तक उस स्वराज्य के ख़्वाब को हमारी सरकार सफल कर सकी है यह सोचने का विषय है। यह सत्य है कि देखा जाय तो ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेन्ट जो कुछ हमारे लिये छोड़ गई वह टूटा फूटा खंडहर की तरह का देश छोड़ गई है जिसमें हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार को बहुत परिवर्तन करने की ज़रूरत है। बल्कि अगर ऐसा कहा जाय कि रामराज्य स्थापित करने के लिये कायाकल्प करने की ज़रूरत है तो अनुचित न होगा। जब इतनी बड़ी तब्दीली करनी है, इतना बड़ा परिवर्तन करना है, तो उसमें बहुत समय लगेगा इसमें सन्देह नहीं और ऐसा करने के लिये बहुत बड़ी धनराशि की भी ज़रूरत है। लेकिन कुछ विषयों में और कुछ विभागों में, मैं यह महसूस करती हूं कि हमारी सरकार का जितना व्यय हो रहा है, उतने ही में समझती हूं कि अगर प्रगति का क़दम बढ़ाया जाये तो हमारी सरकार एक सही नीति निर्धारित करके चले तो बहुत कुछ हमें लाभ और सफलता हो सकती है। मसलन शिक्षा विभाग, सरकार का प्रचार विभाग सही रास्ता निर्धारित करके प्रगति करे तो देश की करोड़ों की संख्या में अशिक्षित जनता का मानसिक और सांस्कृतिक विकास हो सकता है। देशवासियों के जीवन का मापदण्ड आज़ाद मुल्क के इन्सानों की भांति ऊंचा उठ सकता है। और जिस रामराज्य की हमने कल्पना की थी वह हमारा ख़्वाब पूरा हो सकता है। यह विचार मेरा ही नहीं है बल्कि मैं जहां तक समझ सकी हूं शायद समस्त देश की यह मांग है कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार का इस तरीक़े का इन्तज़ाम हो जिससे हमारे देश की जनता को तरक़्क़ी के रास्ते पर क़दम बढ़ाने की प्रेरणा मिले और हमारा ख़्वाब ख़्वाब रह कर यथार्थता में तब्दील हो जाये। वह आज़ादी का ख़्वाब जिससे हमने देखा था कि आज़ादी के आते ही हमारी भाषा का बोलबाला होगा, हमारी सभ्यता का बोलबाला होगा, वह हमारा ख़्वाब शीघ्र

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

सत्य बन कर सामने आजाये। बहुत दिनों से हम लोग सुनते चले आये थे कि हमारे देशवासियों में जो कोई भी बुराइयें हैं जो भी अवगुण हैं वह विदेशी शासन का परिणाम हैं। हम लोग हमेशा उन पर यह कह कर परदा डाल देते थे कि हमारे देश में एक विदेशी हुकूमत है, विदेशी सभ्यता का प्रभाव है, हम लोग गुलाम हैं, इसलिये यह बुराईयां हम लोगों में आगई हैं। जब हमारी अपनी सरकार होगी और हमारी सभ्यता की उन्नति होगी, हमारे देश का उत्थान होगा, राष्ट्र का पुन: निर्माण होगा, तो उस समय यह सब बुराइयां हमारे अन्दर से चली जायेंगी।

लेकिन मैं नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि इतने दिनों में हमारी गवर्नमेंन्ट ने संस्कृति के उत्थान की ओर, अपनी सभ्यता के उत्थान की ओर, राष्ट्रभाषा के उत्थान की ओर, शिक्षा के विकास की ओर—कितना क़दम बढ़ाया है, यह सवाल अगर सरकार से पूछा जाये, तो मैं बहुत अदब से कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारी सरकार को निरुत्तर ही रहना पड़ेगा, हमारी हुकूमत की यहां पर संन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था न कर सकने का दोष स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। जहां तक मैं समझ सकी हूं गवर्नमेन्ट भी इस अव्यवस्था को महसूस करती है। कोई भी देश जब वह तरक्क़ी करना चाहता है, राष्ट्र का पुन: निर्माण करके कल्याण की ओर अग्रसर होना चाहता है तो इसके लिये जरूरी है, कि सबसे पहले शिक्षा और भाषा संस्कृति का विकास करके जनता का जीवन ऊंचा उठाये तभी देश का नवनिर्माण और कल्याण हो सकता है। इस हाउस में बहुत बार अपने बहुत से योग्य मेम्बरों के मुख से मैं सुनती रही हूं कि देश का उत्थान करना है तो सब से पहले अपनी एक भाषा की जरूरत है, भारतीय संस्कृति के विकास की जरूरत है। हमारे देश में देखा जाय तो एक बहुत बड़ा साहित्य का भंडार है। यह दूसरी बात है कि हमारे देश की जनता शताब्दियों विदेशी हकूमत के मातहत रहने के कारण आज उससे अनभिज्ञ रह गई हो। लेकिन आज जब अपनी राष्ट्रीय सरकार स्थापित हो चुकी है तो शीघ्र ही उस अनभिज्ञता को दूर करने की कोशिश क्यों न की जाये। विदेशी हुकूमत ने अपनी एक काम चलाऊ राज्य भाषा को चलाया और हम लोग उस भाषा को पढ़ कर अपनी भाषा और साहित्य को भूल से गये। लेकिन आज क्या कारण है कि जब अपनी सरकार आ गई है, और हम लोग इस चीज़ को महसूस करते हैं, गवर्नमेंन्ट भी इसको महसूस करती है कि हमें राष्ट्र का उत्थान करने के लिये सबसे पहले जरूरत है कि हम अपनी भाषा के प्रचार की योजना बनायें अपनी सभ्यता के विकास की योजना बनायें, तो फिर केवल योजना, स्कीम

बना कर ही कैसे संतुष्ट रहा जा सकता है । उन योजनाओं को कामयाब बनाने के लिये भी अथक परिश्रम करना सरकार का फ़र्ज हो जाता है ।

हमारा देश एक प्राचीन देश है, और जहां तक मैं समझती हूं वह देश ऐसा नहीं है जहां के लोग बिल्कुल जंगली हों, या जहां के लोग इन्सान न कह कर हैवान कहे गये हों। बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि भले ही हमारे ऊपर ऐसा जमाना गुजरा कि हम शताब्दियों तक गुलाम रहे, लेकिन उस गुलामी के युग में भी हमारे देश के साहित्य का, हमारी संस्कृति का बोलबाला रहा है। सिर्फ अपने ही देश में नहीं बल्कि और देश वालों ने भी इस देश की प्राचीनता का और महत्ता का लोहा माना है। अन्य लोगों ने भी हमारे साहित्य का, हमारे इतिहास का बड़ा आदर किया है। मैं यह कहूं कि बहुत कुछ अन्य लोगों ने हमारे साहित्य से सीखा है, और संस्कृति से लिया है, तो शायद अनुचित नहीं होगा । भारतीय सभ्यता और संस्कृति का नाम बड़े आदर से चारों तरफ़ लिया गया है। आज जब देश में अपनी हुकूमत है, अपने पास अवसर है, तो मैं समझती हूं, इस विषय में अभी जिसका मैं ज़िक्र कर रही थी अवश्य ही राष्ट्रीय सरकार सचेत हो कर पुरानी देश की महत्ता को फिर स्थापित करने में प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये । कुछ विषय ऐसे हैं जहां पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि अभाव के कारण, चीज़ों की कमी के कारण हम बहुत तरक्की नहीं कर सके। लेकिन इस विषय में जिसका मैं ज़िक्र कर चुकी हूं मैं समझती हूं कि अगर हमारी सरकार प्रगति करना चाहे तो बहुत प्रगति कर सकती है। सरकार ऐजूकेशन विभाग के ऊपर जो पैसा खर्च करती है उसके लिये मैं समझती हूं इतना ही पैसा खर्च करके वह बहुत तब्दीली कर सकती है। जिस प्रकार के परिवर्तन की जरूरत है, मैं बहुत अदब के साथ कहना चाहूंगी, अभी उसमें कुछ नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह देखती हूं कि शिक्षा प्रणाली में भारी परिवर्तन की जरूरत है। जिस पर राष्ट्रीय सरकार को तुरन्त ही ध्यान देने की जरूरत थी। योजनायें तो सामने आई लेकिन शिक्षा पद्धति लगभग अभी वही चल रही है। जिस प्रकार की शिक्षा संस्थायें हमारे यहां पहले थीं, उसी प्रकार अब भी हैं। स्कूलों में, हमारे विद्यालयों, में उसी प्रकार की शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है । विद्यालयों में वैसी पुस्तकें नहीं पढ़ाई जा रही हैं जिनकी नितांत जरूरत अनुभव होती है । मेरा ख्याल है इस विषय में भारी तब्दीली की जरूरत है, लेकिन वह तब्दीली अब तक नहीं की गई । अपने प्रांत यू० पी० की बात मैं जानती हूं जहां की मैं रहने वाली हूं। वहां इस दिशा में कुछ परिवर्तन किया गया, लेकिन जैसी लम्बी चौड़ी सा कीम मने आई थी, जिससे हम लोगों को आशा हुई थी कि शायद जा

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

कुछ हम चाहते हैं उस प्रकार की तब्दीली होगी और हमारे बच्चों को, आजसे हमारी लड़कियों को उस प्रकार की शिक्षा मिलनी शुरू होगी जिसकी हम जरूरत समझते हैं। जिससे हमारी सभ्यता, हमारी संस्कृति की छाप बच्चे बच्चियों के मन पर प्रारम्भ से ही पड़ेगी और उनमें राष्ट्रीय भावना का बाहुल्य होगा और सबसे बड़ी बात यह कि हमारी देश भक्ति की भावना जागृत होगी। लेकिन हमने देखा कि वैसा कुछ नहीं हुआ। यह बात जरूर हुई कि शिक्षा का क्रम कुछ बदला गया, कोर्स की कुछ किताबों में तब्दीली हुई, लेकिन अगर सचमुच उसका अध्ययन किया जाय तो मैं समझती हूं कि वह तब्दीली कोई कारगर तब्दीली नहीं हुई। मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर बतलाना चाहती हूं, मेरा एक बच्चा छठी जमात में पढ़ता है, मैंने देखा छठी जमात का कोर्स हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकार ने बदला। शायद इस ख्याल से कि हिन्दी भाषा का बाहुल्य करना है जो कि हमारी मौलिक भाषा है, पर मैंने यह देखा कि वह बाहुल्य जरूरत से अधिक हो गया। जो उस छठे दर्जे की किताबों में सूर, बिहारी, विद्यापति और तुलसीदास के पद रखे गये हैं, मैं समझती हूं कि छठी जमात के बच्चे ही क्या, दसवीं जमात या इन्टरमीडियेट के विद्यार्थी भी उन पदों की अच्छी तरह व्याख्या नहीं कर सकते। अगर तब्दीली हुई है तो इस प्रकार की तब्दीली हुई है जो भविष्य में ग़लत साबित होगी। इसका कारण, मैंनें यह समझा कि तब्दीली तो हमारी सरकार करना चाहती है लेकिन क्या परिवर्तन करना है, इसकी ठीक ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। और उस व्यवस्था के ठीक न होने का कारण क्या है। मैं समझती हूं, और मैं नम्रता से कहना चाहूंगी कि भाषा में गुलामी ही इसका एक मात्र कारण है। विदेशी राज्य में हमारे यहां जो पदाधिकारी रहे, जितनी इस प्रकार की कमेटियां थीं उनमें विदेशी भाषा का हो बोलबाला रहा और अब सरकार तब्दीली करके उनमें इस प्रकार के लोग लाना भी चाहे जो इन बातों को अच्छी तरह समझ सकें तो मैं समझती हूं कि शायद चुनाव में ग़लती होती है। चुनाव जब ठीक प्रकार से नहीं होता तभी इस प्रकार की ग़ल्तियां होती हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण और देना चाहूंगी। संस्कृत के ऐम० ऐ० के कोर्स में और बी० ऐ० के कोर्स में, जब कि हमारे पास हिन्दी संस्कृत साहित्य का एक खजाना मौजूद है, क्या कारण है कि आज ऐम० ऐ० में कालिदास के कुमारसम्भव का चौदहवां सर्ग चलता है जो लड़के लड़कियां ठीक प्रकार से पढ़ नहीं सकतीं, उन्हें लज्जा आती है। प्रोफेसर्स को पढ़ाने में संकोच होता है। इसी प्रकार से बी० ऐ० के कोर्स में बिहारी तथा विद्यापति का वह साहित्य रखा गया है जिसमें ऐसे भाग हैं जिन्हें अश्लील साहित्य कहा जायेगा। इन सब चीजों का क्या कारण है। कुमारसम्भव कालिदास का पढ़ना है तो ऐसा

तो नहीं है कि कालिदास ने केवल चौदहवां अध्याय ही लिखा है, एक ही चीज लिखी है? उस स्टैंडर्ड की कालिदास की दूसरी किताबें मौजूद नहीं हैं? बिहारी और विद्यापति की कितना ही साहित्य इस प्रकार का मौजूद है जो हमारे बच्चे अच्छी प्रकार से पढ़ सकते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस प्रकार की त्रुटियां हो रही हैं जिन पर कुछ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता और शिक्षा की दिशा में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं। मैं अपने विचार इस विषय में सरकार के सामने रखना चाहूंगी। सचमुच अगर हमें अपनी सभ्यता का उत्थान करना है, सचमुच राष्ट्रनिर्माण करना है, जिस बात की आवश्यकता हम अनुभव करते हैं, अगर वास्तव में हमें उसी प्रकार प्रगति करना है तो सब से पहले हमें इस दिशा में प्रगति करनी होगी। और उसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस विषय में उनलोगों की कमेटियां शिक्षा बोर्ड बनायी जायें जिनको इन बातों का अच्छी तरह ज्ञान हो, जो कि हमारे साहित्य को, हमारी सभ्यता को, अच्छी तरह समझें और समझ कर इस दिशा में परिवर्तन करें। मेरा अपना यह ख्याल है कि आज भी वही पद्धति चली आ रही है जो कि हमारी सरकार के जमाने से नहीं बल्कि ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के ज़माने से चली आरही है कि कुछ प्रकाशक लोग अपनी पुस्तकों को लेकर आते हैं और जहां तक मैंने सुना है, मैं नहीं कह सकती कि ऐसा ही होता है, कि रिश्वतें चलती हैं, घूस दी जाती है और वह प्रकाशक अपनी किताबों को मंजूर करा लाते हैं। किसी को यह समझने की जरूरत नहीं होती कि जो किताब एक कोर्स के लिए वह पास कर रहे हैं वह वहां के लिए उपयोगी है या नहीं। मैं समझती हूं कि जब तक यह पद्धति चलती रहेगी तब तक हमारी शिक्षा में, हमारी संस्कृति में, विकास और उन्नति होना असम्भव है। मैं बड़ी नम्रता से मंत्री महोदय के सामने अपना विचार रखना चाहूंगी कि जिस तरह वह अपने प्रचार के लिये पब्लीकेशन का काम करते हैं उसी तरह हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट छोटे से छोटे दरजों से लेकर बड़े दरजों तक की किताबें खुद छापे और हमारे सूबे की सरकारों को भी ऐसा करने की हिदायतें दे, गम्भीरता से सोचकर एक बार यह निर्णय कर दें कि दस साल तक कोर्स में यही किताबें पढ़ाई जायेंगी, तभी उस शिक्षा का प्रभाव दृष्टिगोचर होगा, भविष्य के लिये प्रगति का मार्ग खुलेगा और फलाफल को हम भली प्रकार समझ सकेंगे और यह अन्धेरखाता जो प्रकाशकों की तरफ से हो रहा है मैं समझती हूं समाप्त हो जायगा।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहूंगी। हमारे यहां हिन्दी के जो लेखक हैं, साहित्यिक हैं, उन्हें इस बात की आशायें थीं कि जब हमारी सरकार आयेगी तो हम लोगों का भी एक अपना स्थान होगा, उनका नाम होगा, जिस तरह

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

हम विदेशों में सुनते हैं कि अगर कोई नाटककार है, या लेखक है या कवि है तो किसी बड़े से बड़े सरकारी अफसर से या समाज के बड़े से बड़े व्यक्ति से उस की पोजीशन कम नहीं समझी जाती। उसका आदर होता है, उसका सम्मान होता है। हम लोग गुलाम रहे। इसलिए गुलामी के जमाने में हमारे साहित्यकारों का कोई स्थान नहीं बन पाया, उनकी कोई क़द्र नहीं हो पाई। मैं समझती हूं कि आज वह जमाना आ गया है कि हमारी सरकार को अपने यहां के लेखकों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये, पर मेरा मतलब केवल हिन्दी लेखकों से ही नहीं है, हमारे प्रान्तों में बहुत से प्रान्तीय भाषाओं के और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के लेखक हैं और मैं समझती हूं कि उनकी भारतीय साहित्य को बड़ी भारी देन है। सरकार को उनकी ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। उनके साहित्य का विकास होना चाहिए और हमारे यहां के लेखकों का और साहित्यकों का एक स्थान बनना चाहिए। इसकी एक योजना सरकार को जरूर बनानी चाहिए। मेरे पास समय थोड़ा है इसलिए मैं विस्तार से कुछ नहीं कह सकती, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ एक मिसाल देना चाहती हूं। गवर्नमेंट के पब्लीकेशन विभाग से पत्र निकलते हैं, एक हिन्दी 'आजकल' और दूसरा उर्दू 'आजकल' और एक अरबी का अखबार निकलता है। इसी तरह के और बहुत से पत्र पत्रिकायें निकलती हैं। मैं बहुत अदब से कहना चाहूंगी कि जब मैं इनको देखती हूं तो मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह सरकार का व्यर्थ पैसा बरबाद हो रहा है और व्यर्थ का परिश्रम हो रहा है। वही चीजें बहुत काम की बन सकती हैं और उन पर कोई अधिक रुपया खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जितना खर्च हो रहा है उतने ही में उन पत्रों को बहुत उपयोगी बनाया जा सकता है। हम सब लोग हिन्दी में, प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में, प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में, इस चीज की जरूरत महसूस करते हैं कि हमारे यहां एक ऊंचे स्टैंडर्ड के साहित्यिक पत्र का अभाव है। हमारे यहां की जो जनता है उसकी भी रुचि इस तरफ़ नहीं गई क्योंकि वह अंग्रेजी पढ़ती रही। इसलिए भारतीय भाषा में उसका अभाव रहा। अपनी भाषा का कोई ऊंचे दर्जे का सांस्कृतिक साहित्यिक पत्र आज नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर आज हमारी सरकार इस तरफ़ ध्यान दे और बहुत योग्य विद्वान व्यक्तियों को इस विभाग में लाये तो यही पत्र जो सरकार की ओर से निकलते हैं, जिनमें चित्र भी सुन्दर होते हैं, कागज भी अच्छा होता है, पर कमी साहित्य की होती है, संस्कृति की होती है, जिनका आज कोई ध्येय नहीं है, उनको हमारे साहित्य का उत्तम पत्र बनाया जा सकता है। अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो मैं समझती हूं कि हमारे देश में जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं उनके लिए एक बड़े उपयोग की चीज बन सकती है। मेरा मतलब

सिर्फ़ पढ़े लिखे लोगों की प्रगति से ही नहीं है । सरकार के और भी बहुत से प्रकार के साधन हैं । कितने ही पैम्फलेट, इश्तिहार और नोटिस निकलते हैं और बहुत सी छोटी-छोटी पत्र और पत्रिकायें निकलती हैं, जिन पर अगर ध्यान दिया जाय और इन विभागों में एक योजना पूर्वक कार्य हो, कुछ और योग्य व्यक्ति चुन कर रखे जायें, तो उतने ही पैसे में एक बहुत उत्तम साहित्य का निर्माण हो सकता है और उसके द्वारा ही हम अपने देश की लाखों की तादाद में अशिक्षित जनता को भी सुसंस्कृत बना सकते हैं । अगर हमारी हुकूमत इस तरह का विचार करती रहेगी कि जब सब लोग पढ़े लिखे हो जायेंगे उसी दिन हमारी संस्कृति का विकास होगा, उसी दिन हमारी सभ्यता का विकास होगा तो मैं समझती हूं कि एक युग बीत जायगा । हम लोग समाप्त हो जायंगे, उसके बाद शायद वह समय आये जब भारतीय सभ्यता और भारतीय संस्कृति का उत्थान हो । अगर इस दिशा में हमारी सरकार क़दम उठाये और अपने प्रचार विभाग, शिक्षा विभाग, पब्लीकेशन विभाग और अपने ब्राडकास्टिंग विभाग में परिवर्तन करे, और अपनी एक नीति निर्धारित करके उस दिशा में ठीक तरह से प्रगति की ओर चले, तो मैं समझती हूं कि साहित्य निर्माण का काम, हमारी सभ्यता संस्कृति के उत्थान का काम बड़ी सफलता से होगा और सचमुच दुनिया देखेगी कि जिस राष्ट्र पिता के रास्ते पर चल कर हमने अपनी आजादी हासिल करने के तरीक़े से दुनिया की आंखों में चकाचौंध कर दिया है, जो कि दुनिया के लिए एक जादू है, उसी तरह दुनिया हमारी तरफ़ आश्चर्य से देखे कि हमने अपनी संस्कृति की प्रगति में भी उसी तरह का एक जादू कर दिया है । मैं बहुत नम्रता से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगी कि इन विषयों पर विचार किया जाय और सिलेक्ट कमेटी को जो परिवर्तन करने का मौका मिलेगा उसमें इन चीजों पर ध्यान दिया जाय और सांस्कृतिक प्रगति के लिये भी कुछ धनराशि नियुक्त की जाये ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shrimati Kamala Chaudhri (U.P.: General): Sir, from the sentiments that have been expressed by the honourable members of this House it is apparent that they have a feeling of dissatisfaction against the progress of the Government. In my heart of hearts I also feel some sort of discontentment, and this discontentment prevails not only in this House alone but I think in the masses also a sort of discontentment prevails. When a conflict, a revolution, was going on in our country for attaining Independence then the Father of our Nation Mahatma Gandhi had set before the country a blue-print of Independence, a model of *Swarajya*. At that time we had a very high hopes and lofty aspirations. Everybody had the conviction that *Swarajya* that *Ram Rajya*, the names we had been repeating over and over again during the days of the battle for Independence, is going to be established in this country, and wherein peace, contentment, and our culture and civilization will rise to a climax. After all that time, whose conception we had formed in the shape of *Ram Rajya*, also came. That Independence smiled upon us one day. It is since two years then

[Shrimati Kamala Chaudhri]

we have attained our goal, the question worth considering is how far our Government have been able to realize and give our dreams of *Swarajya* a practical shape. It is true that whatever the British Government had left for us was a sort of dilapidated ruin of a country wherein it is essential for our National Government to affect a great deal of changes. If it is said that for establishing *Ram Rajya* a thorough rejuvination is required then it would not be improper. When we have to affect such drastic changes, make so many innovations then it can not be denied that all this will take much time and for doing so a great deal of money is also required. But in certain matters, in certain departments with whatever money the Government is spending if a step towards progress be taken, if our Government were to set and act upon some definite policy then I think we can attain a great deal of success and advantage. For example if the Education and the Publicity Departments of the Government after chalking out a definite line of action were to take a step towards progression, then the mental and cultural development of the crores of illiterate people of this country can be made; the standard of living of the people of this country can be raised to the level of those living in the free countries and our dreams of *Ram Rajya*, that we had conceived, can be realised. This is not only my contention but as far as I have been able to ascertain the demand of the whole country is that our National Government be so constituted whereby the people of our country may get an impetus to go forward on the way to progress and our dreams of *Ram Rajya* instead of remaining an empty dream may change into a reality. We wish that our dream of Independence, wherein we had conceived that no sooner we attained independence our language will hold a predominent position and our culture will prosper, may soon become a reality. Since long we have been hearing that whatever defects and vices the people of our country possess are the direct consequences of a foreign rule. We always used to draw a veil over our defects and vices by saying that our country is governed by a foreign power, we are under the influence of an alien civilization. we are slaves and so these defects and vices have crept in to the people of this country. When we will have our own Government, when our civilization will be revived, when our country will awaken, when our Nation will be rebuilt then at that time all these defects and vices will automatically vanish.

But I very humbly wish to submit that if a question be asked of our Government as to what steps our Government have taken for the progression of our culture and civilization. for the advancement of our language and for the development of our education then, I would very humbly like to submit, our Government will have to remain silent. Our Government will have to acknowledge her inability of making any satisfactory arrangements. As far as I have been able to make out our Government also feels this anomaly. Whenever any country wants to make progress, wants to go ahead towards prosperity after building the Nation, then for all this it is essential that first of all the language, education and culture should be developed and thus the standard of living of the people be raised. and only then the peace and prosperity of the Nation can be achieved. I have been hearing again and again from the eminent members of this House that if the country is to be emancipated then first of all a national language is to be developed and the progressive evolution of our culture is essential. Our country possesses a vast treasure of literature. It is another thing that as a result of foreign domination of centuries our masses may have remained ignorant of the same. But now when our National Government has been established why efforts should not be made to remove this ignorance? The foreign power introduced a serviceable court language and we on learning that nearly forgot our own language and literature. Then what is the reason that today, when we have our own Government and we feel this

4 P.M.

anomaly, the Government also knows that if we have to emancipate our country it is essential for us to chalk out schemes for the propagation of the national language and culture; then how can we be satisfied simply by chalking out of schemes. In order to make these schemes successful it becomes the bounden duty of the Government to make indefatigable efforts in this direction.

Ours is an ancient country and, as far as I understand, our country is not such whose people be savages or may have been referred to as animals instead of human beings. But I would submit that may such times have elapsed that we remained slaves for centuries yet in those days of slavery also the literature and cultura of our country have always been dominating. Not only in our country but the other countries of the world also have acknowledged the supremacy of the antiquity and greatness of this country. The people of other countries also have always held our literature and history in high esteem. It would not be improper if I were to say that the people of other countries have learned much from us and have heavily borrowed from our culture. The Indian culture and civilization have always been highly praised. Today when we have our own Government in the country, we have means at our disposal then I think our National Government should be up and make efforts to re-establish the old glory of the country. There are no doubt certain matters about which it can be said that we could make no progress due to scarcity of basic materials. But as regards the matter I have mentioned before I think that if our Government were inclined to make progress then it can certainly make much progress. Even with the money that the Government spends on Education, I think, we can make a great deal of changes. I would very humbly beg to submit that so far nothing has been done to affect those kinds of changes that are necessary. I see that the system of education needs a great deal of change. Our National Government ought to have turned attention towards this. Though many schemes came before us yet nearly the same old system of education is continuing. We still have the same type of educational institutions as before. Our educational institutions are still maintaining the same old system of education. Such books that we sorely need are not being taught in our institutions. I feel that drastic changes are needed in this matter but these changes have not yet been made. I know much about U. P. my native province. There some such changes were made, but by the high sounding scheme that came before us we began to entertain hopes that perhaps the changes we desire would be made, and from today our sons and daughters will begin to receive that type of education that we consider to be necessary; whereby our children from the very outset will begin to imbibe a deep impression of our culture and civilization, they will have a more profound feeling of nationalism, and the greatest thing done would be that a deep sense of patriotism will be roused in them. But we saw that no such thing happened. But no doubt the courses of studies were somewhat changed, some alterations were made in the course books; but if the matter be critically examined then I think the changes that have been made are not of vital importance. For example I wish to submit that one of my children is a student of Class VI. Our Provincial Government have made changes in the course of Class VI perhaps with the idea of giving predominance to Hindi, which is our national language. But I noted that the predominance transgressed the limits of necessity. The verses of Sur, Bihari, Vidyapati and Tulsi that have been included in the Text book of Class VI are such that, I think, what to say of VI Class students even the students of matriculation and intermediate classes cannot explain them properly. If any changes have been made they are such that will prove wrong in the long run. The reason I attribute to this fact is that our Government does want to make drastic changes but what changes are to be made the Government is not clear on that issue. What is the reason of this mismanagement? I would like to submit that as far as

[Shrimati Kamala Chaudhri]

I have considered over the problem I think the slavery of language is the sole cause of all this. During the days of foreign domination among the Government officials and in all the meetings and committees the language of the foreigners mainly predominated, and now if our Government were to replace them with those who may well understand this problem even then I think that errors may occur while making selections. When a proper selection is not made then such mistakes do creep in. I would like to submit one more example. When we have a vast treasure of Sanskrit and Hindi Literature then I cannot understand the reason why in the courses of studies of M.A. Sanskrit and B.A Hindi the 14th Canto of Kalidas's Kumar Sambhav is still prescribed, which the boys and girls cannot read properly, they feel ashamed, and the professors even feel shy in teaching it. In the same way in B.A. course that literature of Bihari and Vidyapati has been prescribed which consists of such portions as will be called obscene according to the canons of the modern society. What is the reason of all this? If the students have to read Kumar Sambhav of Kalidas then has Kalidas composed only the 14th Canto or has written this book only? Are other books of Kalidas of the same standard not available? A great deal of Bihari and Vidyapati literature is such that our children can read it properly. What I want to submit is that such mistakes are being made and no attention is paid thereon. As far as education is concerned these are of very vital importance. I would like to place my views before the Government. Strictly speaking if we have to raise our civilization, have sincerely to do the task of nation building, have to make progress on the lines that we feel necessary, then for all this we will have first of all to make a definite progress in this direction. In order to achieve this objective it is essential that education boards and committees of such persons be formed who may have a thorough knowledge of these problems and they, after fully taking into consideration our civilization and literature, should make well-planned changes in this direction. I think that the same old system is still persisting that was holding good in the days of the British Government. Some publishers submit their books and then, as far as I have come to know I cannot say if it really happens so or not, bribes are given, hush-moneys are paid and the publishers get their books approved. No body thinks it necessary to ascertain whether the book they are approving for a certain course of study is really suitable for that particular class or not. I think that so long this system will persist it is impossible to make any progression and advancement in our education and culture. I would very humbly like to submit my views before the Honourable the Minister that as he takes upon himself to do the publication work in order to have wide spread propaganda, in the same way our Central Government should herself publish all the books meant from the highest to the lowest classes, and direct the Provincial Governments also to do so. After careful deliberations it should be declared that only these books will form the courses of studies for the next ten years, and only then the effect of this education will be perceptible, the way for future progress will open, and we will be able to understand the good and bad effects: and I think this high handedness on the part of the publishers will also come to an end.

I would like to submit one thing more. Our Hindi authors, writers and men of letters had nursed high hopes that when our National Government will come into being then they also would have a position of their own and they would acquire a name. In foreign countries we hear that men of letters, dramatists, writers, poets, authors, etc. are not considered in any way inferior in position to the highly placed Government officials or top most official or non-official dignitaries. They are respected and honoured. We have been slaves and so during the days of slavery our men of letters could not form their status, they

could not command any dignity and honour. I think that now the time has come when our Government ought to pay attention towards the men of letters and authors of this country. By this I do not mean the Hindi authors only. In our provinces there are quite a large number of writers in provincial languages and local dialects; and I think they have made valuable contributions to our Indian literature. Our Government should pay attention towards them also. Their literature should be developed and a definite status of our writers and men of letters be set. The Government ought to chalk out a scheme in this respect As the time at my disposal running out so I cannot submit any proposals in detail. But I like to submit one example only. The Publication branch of the Government brings out some magazines, Hindi 'Aj Kal' and the Urdu 'Aj Kal', and a newspaper in Arabic are brought out. In the same way numerous other journals and magazines are published. I would very humbly like to submit that when I see them I feel that the Government money is being wasted and all this is nothing short of a wild goose chase. Those very things can be rendered very useful and for such a change it is not necessary to spend any additional sum of money. These journals and magazines can be rendered much more useful even by that much money that is being spent today. All of us feel that in Hindi or in the provincial languages or in the local dialects there is a complete dearth of some literary journal of a very high standard. Our masses also did not show any inclination in this respect because they went on reading English. Hence we find a complete dearth of such journal. in the Indian languages. Today we have no literary and cultural magazines of high standard in our language. I would like to submit that if our Government were to pay attention towards this matter and appoint some very competent and learned persons in this Department then these very magazines that are published by the Government. whereof the pictures are so beautiful. the paper so excellent, but which lack wholesome literature and cultural background, which today have no ideals and objectives, can be transformed into the best literary magazines of our language. If it were to happen so then I think it can become a thing most suited to the needs of the educated people of our country. I do not mean to refer to the progress of the educated class alone. The Government have many other means at her disposal. A lot of pamphlets, notices and advertisements are brought out and numerous big and small magazines and periodicals are published. If attention be paid towards them and work carried out according to some set and well-planned scheme and some capable persons be appointed after a sifting selection, then in that much money only a very good literature can be compiled and with its help alone we can make the millions of our illiterate masses progressive and cultured. If our Government were to go on thinking that when our masses will become educated only then our culture will develop, only then our civilization will be in full bloom, then I think scores of years will pass by. We will pass away from this world and perhaps then a time may come when Indian culture and civilization may develop and prosper. If the Government were to take necessary steps in this matter, re-organise the departments of Publicity, Education, Publication and Broad-Casting clearly define and lay out the future policy, and working on those lines proceed towards the goal of progression, then I think the work of building a sound literature and the emancipation and development of our culture and civilization will be carried out most successfully, and the world would see that the Nation which, while attaining independence following the novel technique laid down by the Father of the Nation, dazzled the eyes of the world, has now become an enigma for the whole world. In the same way the world may look at us wonderstruck that we have been able to make phenomenal changes in the progression of our culture. I would very humbly like to draw the attention of the Honourable the Minister towards the fact that these matters be taken into consideration, and the Select Committee while making recommendations should also take this matter into consideration. Some amount of money should also be set apart for the cultural progress of the country.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha (Assam: General): Sir, I thank you for the windfall that has come to me and it is a luck that I caught your eye, Sir, as I always do. I shall take you to a place which is very little known in India and to most of the Members and Ministers, except the Honourable the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and Shri Santhanam. I think few people have seen the country and fewer Members have seen the place. I shall take you to a subject which is more interesting because it gave inspiration to De Quincy and others who wrote beautiful prose out of its effect. Then possibly, the whole country will be interested in a subject in which the Indian Union when the British were here caused such havoc to the Chinese and we made as much money as 801 lakhs and much more. Somehow or other after a rebellion we had to understand their logic and whether it was due to public opinion or not, we actually reduced it gracefully when we almost sacrificed the entire revenue. All the same what we have been doing in our country is rather startling. In 1907-08 the acreage under poppy was 488, 548 and in 1911-12, it was 200.672 and then in 1939-40 it was 4,898. I do not know whether this reduction was due to the spell and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. Then we suddenly developed a love for this drug, we again increased our acreage in 1941-42 to 15,301 and then again in 1943-44 we have still improved it and the acreage was 36,415. Then again the production in maunds is also very startling. We have produced in 1907-08 to 71,340 maunds and then we reduced the acreage in 1911-12 to 31,478 and in 1943-44 our production is 9,870. Somehow or other our income was decreasing. In 1949-50, I do not know the reason, it has risen to 148 lakhs. Possibly, it may be due to increased expenditure or something like that, but we have been told that the honourable the Finance Minister is not interested in this revenue and he is prepared to sacrifice this sum, but somehow or other the province except Assam is entangled to the revenue to the extent of three to four crores of rupees. They are not prepared to sacrifice it and that is another reason why we have not been able to carry out probihition in Assam and smuggling is continually present through Bengal, Orissa and other provinces and unless these provinces adopt prohibition and reduce their acreage under poppy, no improvement is possible. I am glad the honourable the Finance Minister has kindly assured that he is prepared to sacrifice the whole revenue. But then he is working in a vicious circle. The provinces are not prepared to sacrifice their revenue in spite of the willingness to reduce production by ten per cent. I trust that an all-India policy will be undertaken at the Conference which we have been assured will be convened. We should wipe out this evil as early as possible. We are now exporting 200 tons of opium to England. We should confine the production to our medicinal needs. The League of Nations index figure for Consumption of opium is 6 seers for 10,000 population but that works out @ 9 grains per head whereas we consume only 8 grains. The index was fixed in 1926 and we are in 1949. We should not follow that index anymore.

I am one of those who desire that our defence expenditure should be reduced. But this is impossible in view of the Kashmir situation. All the same we should gradually demobilise the present standing army of 5,00,000 men and bring the strength down to the old standard of having a standing army of 1,25,000. Of course demobilisation should be done in such a way that people do not create discontent in the country. As regards the navy, I am for having a first class naval base in Andamans, Tuticorin, etc., with a good ship-building yard in Bombay. I regret to learn that we could not buy the training ship Nelson of 35,000 tons only for want of a good dockyard. We have to develop the Ports of Madras and Vizagapatam to suit our naval requirements spending money over them for a number of years. We must have a first class navy for our country. We should start creating it now. We cannot depend on our

so-called Commonwealth friends. We should lay down a programme for 50 years of naval construction. We should also have a merchant navy comparable to that of Britain or other countries.

From this subject of ship-building, I wish to take the House to a disease called Kala-azar. Some years ago Dr. Brahmachari discovered a treatment for it but no planned research has been undertaken to find a suitable medicine for this terrible disease so far. Some people thought that it was a form of malaria and prescribed quinine. It was soon found that quinine only increased the disease. In Bengal, in the Burdwan Division this disease is prevalent to a high degree. I request that research should be done in Assam to bring this disease under control. I wish the Health Minister had been present in the House. As she is absent I shall send a note to her and request her to open a research institution somewhere in Assam to find a remedy for this bad disease. These are the two things which will give help to the people of Assam and Bengal and help humanity in general.

For leprosy also which is more prevalent in Madras and Orissa there should be a research institute in Assam as we come next best. Though it will cost a good deal, it is the duty of the Government to give relief to the people especially the hill tribes who suffer from these diseases. The tribes will be a menace to you if you do not give them relief in these directions. As I said, the Communist menace is on the eastern side. You can make these people your best friends if you open in their midst hospitals and educational institutions. If this is not done infiltrations will go on. They are already within 200 miles of the border near Lekhapani. Already Manipur is infested with Communist or Karen menace. I am not sure if the Raja himself is free from Communist ideas. It is said that he has the support of the Communists. I wish that our Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of State would visit the place and see if the Defences there are properly organised. I am afraid if this is not done and personal contact is not established, we may have to go through the same scenes as we have in Burma. We are not combustible people. We are not volatile people. We take things in a tolerant way. Therefore, we do not lose our head. But things should not be allowed to drift. If you care for that Province, and if Dr. Matthai visits the place he would find the need for looking into these matters.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I have spent about six months in Assam.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Then I would ask the Members of the House to come and see things for themselves.

Shri O. V. Alagesan (Madras: General): These are days of planning and everywhere there is talk of planned economy. Nowhere is planning more necessary than in the field of industrial development in our country. There should be a balanced development of industries, taking into account the requirements and the possibilities of the various regions in our country. This balanced development of industry is necessary not only from the economic viewpoint, but also from the point of view of strategy in this atomic age. I would request the Government to look more towards the South. It has been looking to the East, to the North and to the West. It is high time they did a little looking towards the South, now that they have the planned development of the country in their hands. They should take Madras into the picture at this juncture.

It is common knowledge that there is no heavy industry or basic Industry in Madras. It is understood that the Government themselves are going to establish two plants for manufacture of iron and steel with an annual production capacity of five lakhs tons each. I wish that at least one is established in Madras, and there are facilities for the same in Madras. On the floor of this

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

House, you yourself have urged many a time the needs and necessity to provide for the famine area known as the Ceded Districts in Madras. This area may be poor on the surface, but it contains rich treasures in the bowels of the earth underneath. The Salem—Trichinopoly area and the Bellary-Sandur area, we are told, are very rich in iron ore and various other ores. The iron ore in the area of Bellary-Sandur contains as much as 65 per cent of iron. This compares very favourably with the 51/52 per cent for Lake Superior, 30/32 per cent for Loraine and Luxemburg, 38 per cent for Alabama and 50 per cent in the Ruhr. The only difficulty is said to be coking coal. That can be easily brought from Hyderabad or even from Bihar, and the new project of Tungabhadra will supply enough power for this industry. I hope, Sir, the Government will see its way to establish at least one of these plants for the manufacture of iron and steel in Madras.

Again, there is a proposal for establishing a heavy power plant manufacturing concern and I will plead the cause of Madras even here. There are various facilities which will enable the Government to run this industry profitably. Recently, an electric grid comprising Madras, Mysore and Travancore has been established and there are other hydro-electric schemes also on hand, which will supply the necessary power. Also essential raw materials like mica, rubber, silk, cotton, shellac, insulating oils and porcelain are available in sufficient quantities in Madras. You know, Sir, the Avadi Military Camp is a suitable area for the location of this industry and there are sufficient transport facilities—railway as well as port—which make the running of this concern easy. Here also, I would like that the Government takes into consideration the claims of Madras and does justice.

While on the subject of heavy industries, naturally I am led to another subject which is very important in Madras, and that is the handloom industry. The honourable the Finance Minister has shown sufficient solicitude for the handloom industry. While explaining his proposals for imposing duties on medium and coarse cloth also, he said that he anticipates the need for protecting handloom industry against mill-made goods and this would be appreciated when a long range view is taken. He has also proved his solicitude in a concrete way when the case of cloth produced on power-loom was brought to his notice. There was a proposal to tax goods produced on power-looms also. He at once took action and I am glad to say that he exempted the products of power looms from the tax. So the need for protecting this very important industry which is next only to agriculture in Madras has been recognised. I come from an area which contains many thousands of looms and which gives occupation to many more. In taking into consideration the need for protecting this industry I wish to urge upon the Government the necessity for allowing free export of handloom goods. Now, the policy of the Government with regard to the export of hand-loom goods is a sort of hide and seek policy. They allow free exports of hand-loom goods for a period in a year, say, for two or three months and then they stop it. Again, the handloom stock increases. There is a hue and cry. The Government have to yield and permit the export of handloom cloth for a stated period, only to stop it after that. In this case, I should like to draw the attention of the House to the unjust discrimination that is made against handloom cloth. While we allow export of mill cloth even to the extent of 10 per cent of the total production, we do not allow export of handloom cloth even up to two or three per cent. The other day, it was you, Sir, who put a question about the export of mill-made cloth to Middle East and the honourable Minister for Commerce answered that some millions of yards—I remember it was 20 or 30 million yards—are exported. This is exported not on a barter system, not to gain any other advantage, but simply to

earn currency. Why not allow the export of handloom cloth to earn the same currency? There is great demand for our handloom goods in countries like Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and parts of Africa etc. In Pakistan there is great demand. Again, another excuse that is trotted out is that while entering into agreement with Pakistan and ourselves, they ask for mill-made cloth only and they do not want handloom cloth. Since we are in dire need of Pakistan cotton, we have to agree to what they say and we are not in a position to send our handloom goods. Why should not we insist that a certain percentage of our exports will be only in handloom goods? If we are in need of their cotton, they are also in need of our textiles. So they cannot easily flout our opinion in this matter. What I want to say is that the export of mill-made cloth to the Middle East and other countries can be stopped or reduced and that the same currency can be earned by allowing free export of handloom goods. Handloom cloth is produced to the tune of 450 million yards in Madras and I am informed that only a quarter of it is exportable and saleable in foreign countries. It will not work out to a very great percentage. So instead of sending away our cheap mill-made cloth to foreign countries and retaining for sale the dearer handloom cloth in our own country, it is better to send a good portion of our dearer handloom cloth to other countries and permit the circulation of the cheaper variety of mill cloth in our country. This free export of handloom cloth will go a long way to protect the handloom industry in this country and the handloom workers will be sure that their goods will be sold without being subject to the fluctuations of the export policy of the Government.

Again, Sir, I should like to say a word about the excise duty on sugar. Already our sugar prices are very high. They are double the Cuban sugar price and 50 per cent above the Brazilian sugar price. On account of the high price of sugar, Pakistan has ceased to be our market for sugar. It finds it more profitable to import Brazilian sugar than to buy sugar across its borders in India.

So the new duty on sugar will go to put up the price still further and there will be more stagnation, more stock accumulation, and people will not be able to purchase sugar at this high cost.

My friend touched on the want of co-ordination between the taxation policy in the Centre and the Provinces. In Madras they imposed a sales tax on the sale of cane. So that sales tax added to the excise duty of sugar will still more make the price of sugar rise up and people will be hard put to it to purchase their needs of sugar. Hence, there is every case for trying to reduce the price of sugar instead of trying to increase it by these duties.

One other point and that is with regard to economy. My friend has already touched upon it. The procedure which has been hit upon is a very ingenious one. I do not know who conceived it. I do not think such an innocent person as the honourable the Finance Minister could have conceived it. I am inclined to think it has come from some other source. It is tantamount to this. The House cries hoarse for economy. All right: here you are. We throw all our proposals before the various Standing Committees of the House. You consider them piece-meal and send us your opinion. This is hardly just. The various Standing Committees can look at these proposals only in an isolated way. They cannot have an over-all picture. That is a very serious handicap and every Minister is quite capable of persuading his Standing Committee (*Shri T. T. Krishnamachari*: 'Plenty of patronage;') not to effect a cut in his department. I am told that the various Ministers are vying with one another to see that the expenditure in their respective Departments is on no account cut down and they will summon to their support the various Standing Committees of the Legislature. Of course the honourable the Finance Minister may

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

ask. Then why do you ask for economy? I do not think it is a correct procedure. It is for the Executive to deal with this. The honourable Finance Minister himself referred, on the floor of the House, to the need of cutting down the enormous defence expenditure. When he is convinced of it, why should the matter be placed before either the Defence Committee or the Standing Finance Committee? It is for the Government to cut down the expenditure in the Defence Department. So also is the case with the Civil Departments. It is for the Government to cut down the expenditure and there is no use throwing this responsibility upon the various Standing Committees. It is a wrong procedure and it will not be an answer to the persistent demand of both the House and the country to have a considerable reduction in the cost of the government.

श्री गोपीकृष्ण विजयवर्गीय : श्रीमान् अध्यक्ष महोदय, में जानता हूं कि यहां पर जो बहुत हिन्दी भाषा में भाषण होते हैं और जिनको फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब और दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहब पूरे तौर से नहीं समझ सकते, तो यह चाहते हुए कि वे उनके नोट्स हासिल करके जो कुछ बातें कही गई हैं उनकी तरफ जरूर ध्यान देंगे, इस आशा से, में अपना भाषण हिन्दी में कर रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, में इस बात से बहुत खुश हूं कि आखिर यह फाइनेन्स बिल सलैक्ट कमेटी में जाने के वास्ते हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है। वास्तव में इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में ही जाना चाहिये था। इस साल बजट पर बहुत से मेम्बरों ने आलोचना की है, और इस बजट के बारे में कहा गया है कि यह बजट "रिच मेंन" को रिलीफ देगा और गरीब आदमियों को टैक्सेशन दिया गया है। इतनी त्रुटियों और आलोचना के होने पर यह लाजमी था कि यह बिल सिलैक्ट कमेटी में जाय। मुझे खुशी है कि यह बिल सिलैक्ट कमेटी में जा रहा है। इस कमेटी में ऐसे लोग हैं जो इस में काफ़ी रद्दोबदल कर सकेंगे। सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जाकर में यह आशा करता हूं कि वे काफ़ी तरमीम और संशोधन करेंगे। अगर Finance Bill में देश के लिए अच्छी तरमीमें नहीं होंगी तो यह देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। जैसा कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम होगया है ये प्रापोजल किसी तरह से देश के लिए अच्छे नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसमें गम्भीर परिवर्तन और काफी परिवर्तन होने चाहियें तो इस दृष्टि से में समझता हूं कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी अपने कर्तव्य को पूरा करेगी और हर प्रपोजल को नये सिरे से जांच करेगी और उसमें कुछ न कुछ संशोधन अवश्य करेगी, जिससे इस हाउस में जो आलोचना हुई है उसको दृष्टि में रखकर उसमें परिवर्तन किया जाय।

में फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान खासकर एक पाइन्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। इसमें जो रिलीफ दिया गया है वह मालदार क्लासेज के लिए

है और उसमें भी खासतौर से जो कैपिटल गेन्स टैक्स है वह एक बड़ी खतरनाक चीज है। इस वर्ष में कैपिटल गेन्स टैक्स से कोई खास रिलीफ नहीं होगी, इस साल सिर्फ एक करोड़ रुपये का रिलीफ कैपिटल गेन्स टैक्स से मिल सकेगा। तो इस एक करोड़ रुपये को छोड़ भी सकते है, इस बात को देखते हुए कि कैपिटल गेन्स टैक्स से हमारे व्यापारियों को कुछ अधिक लाभ नहीं होगा। इससे खतरा यह होगा कि बहुत सी नई कम्पनियां अपने उद्योगों को बेचकर उनको नये कैपिटल्स के रूप में दुगनें और तिगने दाम पर खड़ी कर सकेंगे, और इस पर कुछ डेप्रीशएशन एलाउन्स भी अधिक मिलेगा। आगे के लिए अगर हम इस देश में कभी- किसी इनडस्ट्री को या कम्पनी को नेशनलाइज करना चाहेंगे तो वह हमारे लिए एक असम्भव जैसी बात हो जायेगी। क्योंकि इस समय जो पूंजी है उसका हमको काफी मुआवजा देना पड़ेगा। तो इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि बजट की इस खामी को दूर किया जाय। आखिर यह देश महात्मा गांधी जी के नतृत्व में आगे बढ़ा है और हम ने जो कुछ भी हासिल किया है वह गरीबों के लिये हासिल किया है। नेशनलाइजेशन आज नहीं हो सकता है, यह बात सही है, लेकिन आगे करना पड़ेगा। आप सारी दुनिया की हालत को देखें। दुनिया के बहुत से देश आज सोशलिज्म की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। बहुत से देशों में एकोनोमिक क्रान्ति हो रही है। ब्रिटेन सोशिलिज्म के रास्ते की तरफ जा रहा है। हमको भी अपने देश की हालत के अनुसार, उस हद तक जितनी कि जरूरत है, जाना पड़ेगा। इस दृष्टि से लैन्ड और इनडस्ट्रीज को काफी नेशनलाइज करना पड़ेगा।

इसलिये मैं इस तरफ मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो इसमें एक करोड़ रुपये का रिलीफ है वह न दिया जाय। सिलेक्ट कमेटी इस रिलीफ को हटा दे और बाकी जो प्रपोजल हैं उन पर भी खूब गौर करे। जनरल डिबेट में इस पर काफी कहा गया है कि अगर इस रिलीफ को छोड़ दिया जाय, और ६ करोड़ का घाटा है उसको न उठाया जाय और नये टैक्स भी न लगाये, तो हमारा काम अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है। इस नये साल सिविल खर्च में १६५ करोड़ और डिफेन्स में १५७ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। दोनों को मिलाकर ३२२ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। अगर हम इस पर ५ परसेन्ट की कमी कर दें तो हमको नये टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। इसलिए इकोनोमी की भी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि बजट बैलेन्स्ड हो जाय। रिलीफ को भी कम किया जाय और टैक्स भी कम किया जाय तो हमारा संशोधन होना चाहिए, ऐसा करने से हमारा बजट बैलेन्स्ड हो जायेगा। मैं खास तौर से ध्यान कैपिटल गेन्स टैक्स की तरफ मिनिस्टर साहब का दिलाना चाहता हूं। इतना कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya (Madhya Bharat): Sir, I am quite aware of the fact that a good many speeches which are delivered in this House in Hindi are not susceptible of being fully understood by our Honourable Finance Minister and other Ministers. But I wish they should take down notes of the various suggestions contained therein, and, look into these. In this very hope, I am going to speak in Hindi.

Sir, I am very much gratified to see that after all this Finance Bill has come before us for being referred to the Select Committee. In fact this Bill ought to have been referred to the Select Committee. Many of the honourable Members have criticized the budget proposals this year; and this Budget has been characterized as one tending to give relief to "rich men"; and the poor have been granted "taxation" only. In spite of all these shortcomings and criticisms, it was but necessary that this Bill should have been referred to the Select Committee. I am glad that this is being referred to the Select Committee. This Committee consists of such persons who will be able to make many amendments in this Bill. In the Select Committee they shall, I hope, make substantial changes. If no changes which are beneficial to the interest of the country are made in the Finance Bill, then it is not likely to prove useful to it. The Honourable Finance Minister has already become aware of the fact that these finance proposals can in no way benefit the country. Serious and major changes should be effected in it. With this end in view, I hope that the Select Committee shall come up to our expectations and scrutinize each and every proposal *ab initio* and surely incorporate some changes in it after keeping in view the trend of the criticism made in this House.

I would like to invite the attention of the Honourable Finance Minister to one particular point. The relief envisaged in this Bill is meant for the rich classes only and especially the Capital Gains Tax is a very dangerous measure. During this year, no substantial relief will be given in the form of the abolition of Capital Gains Tax. A relief amounting to Rs. one crore only is likely to accrue from the Capital Gains Tax. So, we can ignore this one crore of rupees after keeping in view the fact that our business community will not be able to derive any material advantage from the Capital Gains Tax. Such a course is fraught, with risk, as it will induce many new companies to sell their industrial undertakings and float fresh concerns in lieu thereof with almost the double or treble of their existing capital, and this will also ultimately lead to more allowance being given on account of Depreciation Fund. It will thus become quite impossible for us, if at a future date we want to nationalize any industry or company in this country, because we shall have to give sufficient compensation keeping in view the present capital. Therefore, I would submit that this shortcoming existing in the Budget should be removed. After all this country has advanced under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi: and whatever we have achieved it is for the benefit of the poor. It is true that nationalization cannot be enforced at present but we shall have to do this later on. You should have an overall view of the conditions existing in the whole world. Many countries of the world are at present drifting towards Socialism. Many countries are in the grip of economic crisis. Britain is treading the path of Socialism. We shall also have to move towards this direction at least to a certain extent which may be deemed necessary. With this end in view, we shall have to nationalize land and industries to a considerable extent.

Therefore, I would like to invite the attention of the Honourable Minister towards this aspect that the relief of Rs. one crore which is envisaged in this Bill should not be given. The Select Committee should do away with this relief measure and also carefully consider the other proposals. It has been amply emphasized during the course of general discussion that if this relief is ignored and the deficit of Rs. 6 crores is not made up, even then it can serve our purpose quite all right. During the ensuing year, Rs. 165 and 157 crores are anticipated to be spent under Civil and Defence Expenditure respectively. The sum total of this expenditure comes to Rs. 322 crores. If we reduce this by 5 per cent, then we will not feel any necessity for imposing new taxes. Therefore, more attention should be paid towards economy so that this Budget may be balanced. We should make necessary amendment in the Bill by way of reduction both under relief as well as taxation so as to have a balanced budget. I should like to draw special attention of the Honourable Minister towards the Capital Gains Tax.

With these words, I would resume my seat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Raj Bahadur. He can speak from the seat where he is.

Shri Raj Bahadur (United States of Matsya): I should like to speak tomorrow, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case the honourable member will lose his opportunity to speak.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have got my notes on my seat on the other side. With your permission, Sir, I shall go back to my seat and speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would ask honourable members to be ready in their seats to be able to speak when called. In the morning there was a list of 15 to 20 speakers and the Speaker was hard put to find the time to accommodate them whereas now I find we have to go abegging for speakers.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: If you will permit there are many members of the Select Committee who would like to speak

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, it has been a pleasant but uncomfortable surprise to have been called upon quite unexpectedly to speak at the fag-end of the day. However there are a few points to which I would like to draw the attention of the House and the honourable Minister in the course of my brief speech. I wanted to have a chance of speaking on the day when the Defence Demands were under consideration. What seems to me to be the prime necessity of the day so far as the younger folks are concerned is that there should be some provision or some arrangement by which the desire of the young mind for military training might be satisfied. We know that certain organisations exploited this urge in the young mind for ulterior motives. We also know that they misdirected the energies of the younger folk in our country and as is well known certain organisations, which grow up as mushroom organisations usually exploit such urge and misdirect the youth of the country. With the achievement of freedom naturally and inevitably this urge for military training in the youth has become more emphasised and they ask for military training. It is therefore very necessary that there should have been some arrangement or organisation on behalf of the Defence Department in this behalf initiated and controlled by the Government. In every village, town and city there should be provided a forum or place where the young men or the younger generation could meet and make their beginning in military training, so that this urge which is usual in the young mind is not exploited by interested parties.

Also there should have been some provision in the budget for the integration of the states forces into the overall setup of the Indian army. We know that the States have many an efficient regiment which are at present more or less

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

controlled by the rulers of the States. It is true that under the new setup that control has to a very large extent come into the hands of the Defence Ministry. But even so the States' forces exist by themselves and do not form an integral part of the Indian army. When the States are integrated and the future of the Indian States' forces is in the balance it is but proper that in this Budget a beginning should have been made with the provision of some fund towards the integration of the amalgamation of the Indian States' forces with the Indian army. With the States' unions coming into being if they abolish their customs duties as there is a general demand of the people of the States to do so, it would be very difficult for them to meet the expenditure of the State forces. It would be very difficult even if income-tax is introduced to maintain the State forces by the Government of the States or the States Unions. As such it would only be proper that some provision should have been made in the Budget by which we could have made the beginning of the process of integration or amalgamation of the States' forces with the Indian army.

I now want to come to a point to which I have already referred to in my speech on the External Affairs debate. I pointed out then that there is a pagoda of superstition and prejudice about the customs, manners, culture and civilisation of India in foreign countries. This pagoda has been built by a line of interested writers, like the well known Miss Mayo of America. (*An honourable Member*: "notorious"!) Yes I should say notorious—But Miss Mayo is not the solitary figure in that line. We also know that during the British regime there had been a persistent effort on the part of the British to present to the world a completely distorted picture of India and the Indians. It is high time that that pagoda of prejudice is demolished completely and a definite effort is made in foreign countries whereby we can present a correct picture of India to the world.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The honourable Member can continue his speech tomorrow.

The Assembly then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 22nd March, 1949.